The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,053.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1874.

The
by Ki
speech
urged
ring t
relatio
friendl
Obitu

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* in the future be as follow :—

Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*	*In Advance.*	*In Arrear.*
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	31
Quarterly	13	16
Monthly	5	6

To Subscribers Up-country.	*In Advance.*	*In Arrear.*
The R	Rs. 52	Rs. 67
not yet	29	35
on the	16	26
the Me	6	7

-se Up country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 0
Second do.	2
Third do.	2
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0

As. 8
As. 8
As. 8
2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

In the Native Languages, double the above

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found &c., &c

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding lines	" 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our recent ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every week.

The Steamship "JAVA," 1,4 5 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander W. Stabbart will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 28th November 1874, at 4 P.M.

Leave Bombay	November 1874.	December 1874	Leave Tuticorin
" Ratnagherry	28	"	Colombo
" Vingorla	29	"	Negapatam
" Goa	30	"	Pon hicherry
" Carwar	30	"	ditto
	Dec.	"	Masulipatam
" Mangalore	1	"	Cocanada
" Cannanore	2	"	Vizagapatam
" Tellicherry	2	"	Bimlipatam
" Calicut	3	"	Coringapore
" Beypoor	3	"	False Point
" Cochin	4	"	Arrives at CALCUTTA
" Alleppy	4		

Cargo for these Ports and China can be booked by the Steamers on the line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Soubabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atchen, Padang & d Molucca Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULPH, via KURRACHEE.

For forwarding Cargo and Passengers at Bushrh, to and from [illegible] with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The S.S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander T. Sandeman, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 27th November 1874, at 4 P.M.

Leave Bombay	November 1874.	December 1874.	Leave Busreh
" Kurrachee	Dec.	"	Mahomerah
" Guadur		"	Fao
" Muscat	4	"	Koweit
" Jask	5	"	Bahrein
" Bunder Abbas	6	"	Lingah
" Lingah	8	"	Bunder Abbas
" Bushire	10	"	Jask
" Fao	12	"	Muscat
" Mahomerah	13	"	Guadur
Arrive BUSREH	13	"	Kurrachee
		"	Arrive BOMBAY

Jan. 1
4

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The S.S. PURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. Sandeman, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 27th November 1874, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. EUPHRATES, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander W. F. Butchinson, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 30th November, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL OR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave about 10th December.)

THE well-known and favourite Screw-ship STRATHCLYDE, 1,951 tons, Captain C. W. Pearson, will be despatched as above. She has very superior accommodation for first class Passengers, and generally makes the passage in 30 days. She is fitted with Ice-house, Piano, Punkahs, and every other appliance necessary for a steamer in this climate. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage are :—

1st Class to Suez	£30
Do. to Liverpool	£50

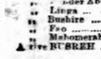
exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
Passenger Agents.

Bombay, 1st October 1874.

STEAM TO CARWAR COAST.



THE well-known and Fast Sailing New Steamer PHLOX, Commander W. Pead, will leave on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 5 P.M., for undernoted Ports :—Hurnee, Ratnagherry, Jaytapore, Malwan, Vingorla, and Goa Panjim).

For Passage or Freight apply to the Undersigned, at his Office, Pee & Co.'s street, No. 20, in the house of ROWJEE OOKERCHUND DA, BAR., opposite to Maneckchund Lukmeechund, and also at his other Office at Bundar Ghullee, out of Fort.

RAMDASS KHAIPAR.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMER'S LEAVE GENOA, on the 9th and 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st and 15th of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To Aden	1st Class. £22	2nd Class. £15	3rd Class. £4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	36	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	50	35	14-10

Intermediate Ports. Without Wines.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

"INDIA," to sail on TUESDAY, 1st December 1874.
"EGYPTA," to sail on FRIDAY, 1st January 1875.
"AUSTRALIA," to sail about the end of January 1875.
"ARABIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th February 1875.
"ASIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th February 1875.
"MYSORIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1875.
"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th March, 1875.
"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1875.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 14th November 1874.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. EMBLEHOPE, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for examination and consignation and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods.

Application for short delivery or damage will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Emblehope.

Bombay, 23rd November 1874.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per STRATHCLYDE, are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective Goods. No Claims of any kind will be paid after the departure of the steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 26th November 1874.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers will be despatched with H. M.'s Mails as follows :—

S.S. TENEDOS, 2,333 Tons, Nov. 30th
S.S. MALWA, 2,933 " Dec. 7th to Southampton.
S.S. BARODA, 1,74 " 14th.
S.S. GWALIOR, 2,725 " " 21st to Southampton.

Passengers to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton are only booked once a fortnight, and the Steamers proceed direct via the Suez Canal.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but continue to proceed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

Cargo can be shipped to the following places in addition to the usual Ports of call, viz. :—Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Marseilles, Havre, London, Liverpool and New York.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 22nd November 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday the 1st Dec. 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. MALACCA, 1,698 tons and 300 H. P., Captain N. D. Stallard, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not delivered at the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 28th Nov. 1874.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th November 1874.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION. ESTABLISHED 1820.

THE attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S DOUBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE PERCUSSION CAPS.

Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.

JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,

For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns, Wire-Car ridges for killing Game at long distances,

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION.

Send by all Gunmaker and Dealers in Guns, order.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,
PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS,
57, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

"THE TERAI HAT."

A SOFT HAT FOR WARM CLIMATES.

Can be folded and closely packed without damage. Especially adapted for travelling purposes.

MESSRS. ANDRE, HATTERS, 127, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,

Direct the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to their New "TERAI HAT," being the EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LATE EARL MAYO. The Right Honourable EARL WICKLOW. Col. H. RAMSAY, Commissioner of Kumaon, N.W. Provinces. Lieut.-Col. THOS. BAUGH, Almorah, N.W. Provinces. Major OWEN TUDOR BURNE, &c., &c., &c.

Forwarded retail post free to any part of India, price 23s. 6d. Trade Orders promptly attended to.

SIR,—I am happy to be able to speak in the highest terms of your "Terai Hat," for EASE, COMFORT, CONVENIENCE OF PACKING, AND DURABILITY. Although the Hat is hardly a sufficient protection from the sun in the case of extreme heat of the Plains of India, YET FOR ALL WORK IN THE HILLS AT ALL SEASONS, AND JOURNEYING, AND FOR GENERAL WEAR IN THE COOLER WEATHER IN THE PLAINS, it is admirably adapted. The late Earl of Mayo constantly wore your "Terai Hat," which was recommended to him by Colonel Ramsay.

I remain, yours faithfully,

Late Secretary to His Excellency the late Earl of Mayo.

MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDIES FOR CONSUMPTION, WASTING, AND INDIGESTION.

PANCREATIC EMULSION AND PANCEATINE,

As attested by reports from Medical Men who have made the subjects their special study. The lives of Consumptive Persons are prolonged, the appetite, strength, and weight are increased, digestion promoted, and the general condition of the body improved.

Sold in Bottles by the Manufacturers,

SAVORY AND MOORE,
143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.,

And Retail of all other Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World, who also supply SAVORY & MOORE'S DAURA TAIULA, Specific for Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Pongons, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pates.
Yorkshire Pork Pates.
Tongues, Game, Poultry
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONAH, AND FROM EVERY STOREKEEPER.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should INVARIABLY BE DESTROYED when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

EVERY CORK IS BRANDED WITH CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S NAME.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE and BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions. Also a special Medal for Progress at the Vienna Exhibition.

To the Queen and Royal Family;
To H.R.H. the Prince of Wales (Special Appointment);
And to several Indian Potentates, Foreign Governments, and Railway Companies.

Established 1749.

J. W. BENSON,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, GOLDSMITH, SILVERSMITH, AND ARTISTIC METAL WORKER.

Prize Medalist of the London, Dublin, and Paris Exhibitions.

Maker of the Chronograph by which the Derby and all other Races and Great Events of the Day are timed.

Manufactory and City House—58 & 60, LUDGATE HILL. West End Establishments—25, OLD BOND STREET, AND 99, WESTBOURNE GROVE, LONDON.

MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS, AND WHOLESALE BUYERS are specially invited (before sending their Orders elsewhere) to obtain from the Manufactory the ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of WATCHES, CLOCKS, CHAINS, JEWELLERY, and ELECTRO-PLATE, which are sent post free, as not only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock in the world.

Orders can be sent direct to the Manufactory (Ludgate Hill), or through Merchants or Shippers in England.

WATCHES	CLOCKS
Of all kinds, from 2 to 200 Gns.	*Of all kinds, from 2½ to 1000 Gns.*
Lever, Vertical,	Church, Turret,
Horizontal, Duplex,	Carriage, Chime,
Chronometer, Chronograph,	Dining and Drawing-room,
Keyless, Centre Seconds,	Call, Shop,
Repeaters, In-ian, &c.	Library, Bracket, &c.

ENGLISH ORMOLU CLOCKS, designed by English Artists and manufactured by J. W. Benson, far exceed in beauty those manufactured abroad. They can only be obtained at this Establishment.

FINE ART BRONZES AND CHIMNEY ORNAMENTS, of the newest designs, from Continental *ateliers* of the highest reputation, at moderate prices.

Artistic Gold Jewellery, of the richest and most exquisite designs, with Monograms, Crests, and Devices, Enamelled in Colours, after Designs by the most accomplished Artists in the Precious Metals Brooches, Bracelets, Necklaces, Lockets, Rings and all kinds of *bijouterie*, as supplied to Members of the Court and other Distinguished Personages.

Presentation Plate.—Testimonials of different sorts. Racing Cups, and Jewelled and other Boxes, as provided by Mr. Benson for the Corporation of London and other Public Bodies, to enclose documents conveying the Freedom of the City to the Prince of Wales, Duke of Edinburgh, &c. &c.

Silver and Electro-Plate in the most recent fashions, and of the most durable make. In Electro-Plate it is necessary to secure sound materials and a sufficient coating of silver to resist daily wear and tear satisfactorily. No other is really cheap at any price, nor worth buying.

Watches and Clocks repaired by skilled workmen. Old Silver, Jewellery, Watches, &c., Exchanged. Merchants, Shippers, and Clubs supplied.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, and Plate sent to all parts of the world.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE,

Lessee and Manager.....Mr. HARRY STANLEY.

TO-NIGHT AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.

THURSDAY, COMMAND NIGHT,

UNDER THE PATRONAGE AND IN THE COMMAND OF H. E. SIR PHILIP EDMOND WODEHOUSE, K.C.B., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

Friday, Third Grand Fashionable Night, under the patronage and in the presence of the HON'BLE MR. GIBBS, Member of the Legislative Council of Bombay.

GRAND PANORAMA AND DIORAMA OF THE AMERICAN WAR.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle.....Rs. 3 0 | Pit.....As. 8
Stalls.....,, 1 8 |
Children Half Price to Dress Circle and Stalls.

DESCRIPTIVE LECTURER.....Mr. J. O'BRIEN

Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., where a Plan of the Theatre may be seen.

Doors open at 8-30, commencing at 9 o'clock. Carriages may be ordered at 10-30.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—The COMMITTEE of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE have been requested by a number of Merchants, European and Native, to CALL a PUBLIC MEETING in the Rooms of the Chamber to discuss the question of the RAILWAY CARTING AGENCY.

In accordance with this request, a Public Meeting will be held in the Rooms of the Chamber, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of December 1874, at 2-3 P.M.

By Order of the Committee.

J. GORDON, Secretary.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 25th November 1874.

NOTICE.—Just received, ex S.S. STRATHCLYDE, BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co.'s 1 STAR COGNAC. In Quarts at Rs. 20-8, and Flasks at Rs. 11-8 per Dozen.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Sole Agents.

25th November 1874.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

RE-OPENING OF THE KHAMGAON STATE RAILWAY.

On and after Tuesday next, the 1st December 1874, the KHAMGAON STATE RAILWAY will be AGAIN OPENED for passenger and Goods Traffic; and from that date, until further notice, a Mixed Train will run daily between JALAMB and KHAMGAON in connection with the Up Nagpur Train, as under, viz :—

DOWN.	P. M.	UP.	P. M.
Jalamb.....Dep.	7	Khamgaon.....Dep.	5 15
Khamgaon.....Arr.	8 25	Jalamb.....Arr.	7 0

Passengers and Goods will be booked through between Khamgaon and all Stations on the Railway, and between Khamgaon and the Stations on other Railways with which through-booking is established.

Information as to Fares, Rates, &c., can be obtained at the Stations, or from the undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 22th November 1874.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

RE-OPENING OF THE AMRAOTI STATE RAILWAY.

On and after TUESDAY next, the 1st December 1874, the AMRAOTI STATE RAILWAY will be OPENED for Passenger and Goods Traffic; and from that date, until further notice, Mixed Trains will run daily between BADNERA and AMRAOTI in connection with the Up and Down Nagpur Trains, as under, viz :—

DOWN.	A.M.	P.M.	UP.	A.M.	P.M.
Badnera...Dep.	7	0 5 15	Amraoti...Dep	5 30	2 5
Amraoti...Arr.	7	30 5 45	Badnera...Arr.	6 0	2 35

Passengers and Goods will be booked through between Amraoti and all Stations on this Railway, and also between Amraoti and the Stations on other Railways with which through-booking is established.

The ordinary Fares and Rates for Passengers' Luggage, Parcels, Horses, Carriages, and Dogs, will be charged, but an extra charge of Three rupees per Maund will be made upon Goods in addition to the ordinary rates.

Further information as to Fares, Rates, &c., can be obtained at the Stations, or from the undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 25th November 1874.

NOTICE.—GENERAL FREDERICK SCHULER, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to Act XII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866." NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of FREDERICK SCHULER, late of Saint Leonards on Sea in the County of Sussex, Esquire, a General in the Royal Artillery, deceased, who died on the 6th day of August 1874, are forthwith to come in and prove their debts or claims before me, the undersigned, the Administrator with the will annexed of the said deceased, at my Office in Bombay aforesaid, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Estate.

And all persons indebted to the said Estate are forthwith to pay their debts to me.

Dated this 25th day of November 1874.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Proctors, Bombay.

PAINLESS DENTISTRY, BY INHALATION OF PURE NITROUS OXIDE OR LAUGHING GAS.

DR. C. F. KHORY, Licentiate of Dental Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, has prepared the above Gas, which he says, during his late visit to England, daily used in the Dental Hospital in London, with perfect ease and safety. It is superior to Chloroform, inasmuch as it renders the person insensible in about two or three minutes, and the effect of which lasts only for two or three minutes, during which period the painful tooth can be extracted, without any bad effects remain g afterwards.

Persons desirous of taking the Gas are requested to make appointment a day previously, at No. 5, Church Gate street, Fort.

TABLE LINEN.

GERMAN MISSION WEAVING ESTABLISHMENT, MANGALORE.

TABLE CLOTHS.

DAMASK PATTERN.

		Bleached.		*Unbleached.*
6 ft. by 6	each	Rs. 5 2		Rs. 4 8
6 ft. by 8	,,	,, 7 2		,, 6 8
7 ft. by 7	,,	,, 6 10		,, 6 0
7 ft. by 9	,,	,, 8 8		,, 7 12
7 ft. by 10	,,	,, 9 6		,, 8 10
7 ft. by 10½	,,	,, 9 12		,, 9 0
7 ft. by 12	,,	,, 11 0		,, 10 4
8 ft. by 8	,,	,, 8 0		,, 7 8
8 ft. by 10	,,	,, 10 12		,, 1 0
8 ft. by 15	,,	,, 15 0		,, 15 0
10 ft. by 10	,,	,, 13 4		,, 12 8

DIAMOND PATTERN.

6 ft. by 6	each	Rs. 4 0	.....	Rs. 3 8
6½ ft. by 6½	,,	,, 4 12	.....	,, 4 4
6 ft. by 8	,,	,, 5 4	.....	,, 4 10
6 ft. by 9	,,	,, 6 0	.....	,, 5 4
7½ ft. by 7½	,,	,, 5 12	.....	,, 5 0
7½ ft. by 9	,,	,, 6 12	.....	,, 6 0
7½ ft. by 10	,,	,, 7 8	.....	,, 6 10
7½ ft. by 12	,,	,, 8 12	.....	,, 8 0
7½ ft. by 13	,,	,, 9 6	.....	,, 8 12

TABLE NAPKINS.

DAMASK PATTERN.

20 in. by 20 per doz.	.....	Rs. 3 0	.....	Rs. 4 8
24 in. by 24	,,	,, 4 0	.....	,, 5 8

DIAMOND PATTERN.

20 in. by 20 per doz.	.....	Rs. 4 4	.....	Rs. 4 12
24 in. by 24	,,	,, 5 4	.....	,, 5 12

TOWELS.

32 in. by 22 per doz.	Rs. 8	8	32 in. by 45 per doz.	Rs. 11 0
34 in. by 34	,,	,, 9 8	32 in. by 51	,, 12 8

COUNTERPANES FOR SINGLE AND DOUBLE COTS. TOILETTE TABLE COVERS, TROUSERINGS. &c., &c., &c.

FOR CASH ONLY.

SOLE AGENT,
J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a GOVERNESS in a Catholic Family, a short distance from Bombay. Apply by Letter to A., Care of COOPER & Co., Meadow Street.

WANTED, a Stationary 10 Horse ENGINE, complete. Apply with particulars and lowest price to Undersigned, Ahmedabad. HIMMUT-HOY CHOONILALL.

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,

as recently adopted for the United States Cavalry, takes the .450 central fire service Boxer Cartridge. It equals a rifle in range and in accuracy of fire, and is unequalled for durability of construction. It can be easily loaded and unloaded when dark, and can be carried with perfect safety when loaded. It far surpasses in efficiency and quality of make the numerous cheap pistols of various make which now flood the market.

COLT'S LARGE BORE BREECH-LOADING DERINGER,

for the waistcoat pocket, shoots hard and straight

COLT'S DERINGER REVOLVER,

for personal and house defence, fires a larger ball than any other Revolver of the same weight and size.

To be had through any respectable Gunmaker or Dealer in Arms, or from

COLT'S FIRE ARMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 14, Pall Mall, London, S.W.

WANTED.

WANTED THEODOLITES, new or second-hand. Communicate prices and other particulars to the Undersigned.

G. E. HANCOCK, Captain,
Superintendent of Giros Survey, Kattywar.

Address—Rajcote.

WANTED, HEAD MASTER for the Bishop's High School, Poona, from the beginning of 1875. A knowledge of Latin up to the Matriculation Standard absolutely necessary. Salary Rs. 200 with free house and privilege of taking boarders of whom the present Head Master has fifteen. Married man preferred. Apply, stating qualifications and forwarding testimonials to the Reverend G. A. F. WATSON, Poona.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CHESS CLUB.—The YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be HELD on December the 10th, at 5 o'clock in the CLUB ROOMS. Fourteen days NOTICE of MOTIONS must be given.

F. C. CONSTABLE,
Honorary Secretary (Acting.)

20th November 1874.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.—The TIME for RECEIVING TENDERS for the Supply of Teak Scantlings is EXTENDED to noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th proximo.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 24th November 1874.

TENDERS FOR LANDING, &c.—THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY, Limited, INVITE TENDERS for LANDING, CARTING and STACKING 2 Consignments of COAL, that may arrive in Harbour during the year 1875, and for Landing and Carting all other Goods to arrive during the same period. Forms of Tender and Schedule of conditions can be obtained, free of charge, at the Office of the Company, No. 9, Elphinstone Circle. Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Tenders for Landing, &c.," and addressed to the Undersigned will be received up to noon, of the 9th day of December next. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

WALTER SCOTT,
General Manager and Engineer.

Bombay, 18th November 1874.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, Limited—TENDERS are INVITED for the SUPPLY of GUNNIES to the different Factories of this Company during the coming Cotton Season.

JAS. MELVILLE,
General Manager.

23, Apollo Street. 23rd November 1874.

THE NORTH WESTERN HOTEL, LATE GREAT EASTERN BRANCH HOTEL, ALLAHABAD, —Is a FIRST CLASS ESTABLISHMENT, situated *within three minutes walk of the Railway Station* and *close to all the Public Offices, High Court*, &c., &c.

Every Comfort and attention is paid to the comfort and convenience of visitors.

The Table d'Hote is most carefully superintended, and the Wines, Beer, and Spirits are of the best and purest description.

WALTER NEWTON, Proprietor.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, Treacher's Building, on TUESDAY, the 1st of December next, at 2 P.M., for the purpose of confirming the following SPECIAL RESOLUTION, which was passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on FRIDAY, the 13th instant, viz.:—

That article 41 of the Company's Articles of Association be cancelled, and in lieu thereof the following be inserted :—

"Article 41.—That any Shareholder not disqualified to vote, as hereafter provided, shall for and in respect of every share held by him, be entitled to give one vote on all questions which may be submitted to any General or Extraordinary General Meeting."

By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM & Co.
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 23rd November 1874.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—Undersigned is prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS for the GENERAL and SMALL STORES, for the Half-year ending 31st December 1874, required by the Company in the Bombay Market, and required by the Company for 12 months from 1st January 1875.

Particulars and information as to the description and quantities estimated to be required, with forms of Tender (on which only tenders will be considered) can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Colaba, on and after the 25th November.

The Company will be at liberty to select one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items on the same tender.

Security will be required from the persons whose Tenders are accepted.

Tenders must specify the rate, including delivery at the Company's Stores at Colaba, in such quantities as may from time to time during 1875 be required by the Storekeeper.

Tenders will be received up to the 7th December 1874.

Undersigned will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tenders.

C. CURREY, Agent,
B. B. and C. I. Railway.

Company's Offices, Fort, Bombay, 23rd Nov. 1874.

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED, 1st, for JUNE 1873.

RUSSEL & CO.,

LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN, BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, Near the Oriental Bank, Bombay.

PRICE LIST.

	Cash.	Credit.
FRENCH CALF Patent or Enamel Leather	11 8	13 0
Elastic Golosh Boots		
Ditto Monsoon Double-soled Elastic or Lace Boots	14 0	15 0
CALF Patent or Enamel Lace or Elastic Side Blucher	8 0	9 0

See Price List (to be had on application) less 12 per cent on all Goods therein mentioned for immediate Cash Payments.

N.B.—All Goods sent carriage free to all Stations on the B. B. and C. I., and G. I. P. Railway Lines.

Large Stock of Gentlemen's Goods are always on hand.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.—MR. F. MANOCKJEE is respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support to both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co., WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS, beg to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Out-stations to their entirely new stock of superior Gold and Silver Lever Hunting, Semi-hunting, and Crystal Case Watches, with all the latest improvements, specially manufactured for India, and warranted from 2 to 5 years. A large stock of handsome Jewellery of London Manufacture.

Watches and Jewellery sent free by Post all over India.

Palanquin, Travelling, and Office Clocks, with 8 day key lever escapement, warranted.

Repairs carefully executed with expedition and Guarantee.

Letters to be addressed : C. MARCKS & Co., No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

HAMILTON AND CO.,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS

WATCH AND CLOCKMAKERS.

MESSRS. HAMILTON & Co.'s increasing business in this City rendering it necessary for them to have a larger show room for the display of their valuable Stock than their present one in Hummum Street, they have much pleasure in informing their esteemed constituents and friends that they have secured the new premises in Rampart Row, next to the National Bank where they will remove on the 1st December next.

WEDDING PRESENTS.

Messrs. HAMILTON and Co. would respectfully draw attention to their magnificent Stock of Jewellery, Plate and Fancy Articles got up especially for the above, and which they receive from the Ateliers of the Principal Manufacturers of London, Paris, and Vienna. Every week brings additions to their Stock. They would also invite special attention to their show of native-made Articles from Cashmere, Burmah, Delhi, Cuttack, Pertaubghur, and Trinchinopoly, which are without doubt some of the finest specimens of native work and art that can be seen.

ORMOLU GILT ARTICLES,
CARRIAGE AND PALANQUEEN CLOCKS,
ELECTRO PLATED ARTICLES.

INSPECTION RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

HAMILTON & Co.,

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

WINES.

G. PRELLER AND CO.'S
EXCELLENT CLARETS,
From Rs. 9 to Rs. 40 per Dozen.

ASHBURNER'S
AMONTILLADO SHERRY,
Rupees 24. The Best Sherry Imported into Bombay.

A. COLLIN

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 26TH NOVEMBER.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market preserves the same dull and inanimate state, yesterday's closing report being, quiet but steady; and the opening tone this morning, quiet but unchanged, probable sales 12,000, imports 22,000 bales. Spot quotations, as given by Reuter yesterday, were unaltered, except for Fair Cocconada, which is quoted ¼d. lower, while Good Fair Tinnivelly has advanced ¼d. per lb. The only arrival prices given are for Mid Uplands January shipment 7 13/16d. a decline of 1/16d. from the 26th instant when we last received, and 5¾ for Fair Cocconada December January shipment, a quotation for this description and shipment. New York prices are unaltered and the following are the receipts and exports :—

	1874.	1873.	1872.
Tuesday's receipts	26,000	20,000	29,000
Four day's do.	57,000	64,000	70,000
Receipts since 1st Sept.	1,168,000	936,000	1,216,000
Exports to U. K. do.	414,000	303,000	295,000

Stocks at the ports 565,000 against 519,000 on Friday last. Yesterday's Piece Goods market in Manchester was quiet at previous figures according to Reuter, but a private telegram gives even a less favorable account. Coffee, Seeds and Oils have not made any quotable change, but we observe the Liverpool East India wool sales have come at a decline of 5 per cent.

Consols this morning are again given at 93¼; French Rentes 98¾; Bar Silver 58¼d. per oz.

IN STERLING EXCHANGE to-day there has again been great weakness with a further decline of fully 1/16d. per rupee. The Banks continue much more anxious to buy than sell, only one offering to draw at the top rates, but the limited amount of private paper offering restricts business. Appearances are still strongly in favor of a further material decline, but after the way in which the market has fluctuated of late, without apparent cause, little reliance can be placed on any estimate of a probable level. We quote to-day :

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 10 7/32d.	per rupee.
do. 6 months' sight	1s. 10 11/16 to 3/4d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 10 13/16d.	"
Documents do.	1s. 10¾d.	"

On Calcutta we do not hear of any operations, and rates are accordingly unaltered. In GOVERNMENT PAPER, transactions have taken place in Fours at Rs. 102¼; Fours and a half, we quote nominally at Rs. 103¾; Fives and a half Rs. 109

The SHARE MARKET continues very quiet, speculation having apparently altogether subsided for the time being. Bank Shares are steady at unaltered prices. Press Companies dull and neglected, Spinning shares generally Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per share lower.

COTTON.—Rather more business has been doing to-day in old ready, dealers having at last submitted to a reduction of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy, especially in Dholleras descriptions, which have hitherto been maintained at an unduly high level. For new Crops there is less enquiry nor on the other hand are sellers anxious to do business at the moment, and prices have not altered. Comrawuttee and Hinghanghat are easy to buy at current rates, but Ginned Broach having been largely contracted for in advance is difficult to contract for.

FREIGHTS if anything, are a shade quieter; both ready and forward, but rates have not changed, say, for steamers to Liverpool, ready £2 5, January loading £2-10, February £2 12-6, and Iron sailing ships April loading £2-10 per ton.

PIECE GOODS continue dull with little or nothing doing from first hands, and prices show a downward tendency.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value per shr.	paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	92 xd
22,000	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
10,000	500	all	12p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	750
10,000	500	375	12p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. issue	625
5,25	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,200non
10,000	25/	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	500
40,000	25/	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	400 ni
10,000	200	all	6 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
1,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	114
40,000	25	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	500

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	100p.a.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	21,750
200	2 000	1,100	50 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	800
100	500	all	18p.ct.	Albert Ginning Co.	600
250	5,000	950	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	1,350
250	1,000	200/00	...	Alfred Mills Co	1,100
150	12,000	11,000	100p.a.	Apollo Press Co.	4,000
1000	50	all	60p.a.	Berar Company (New)	590
200	2,000	all	200p.	Bombay Press Co.	1,350
200	500	all	50p.a.	Do New	325
100	1,000	1,000	5 p.a.	Branch Cotton Co	530
100	1,500	...	12 p.a.	Carwar Company	700
800	1,500	all	700p.	Colaba Press Co.	4,500xd.
350	9,000	all	250p.	East India Press Co.	3 975
150	8,500	all	Rs.225	Fort Press Co.	4,300
300	2,500	2,500	75 p.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	325
200	500	all	100 p.	French Press Co	420
250	5,000	1,462	75 p.	Imperial Press Co.	450
200	400	350	60 p.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	480
600	2,000	500	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld.	1,800
120	2,500	750	130 p.	Princeof Wales Press	1,500
200	400	all	200 p.	Sassoon's Press Co.	1,050
400	85	75	48 p.	Scinde Press Co.	375
100	1,000	750	Rs. 75	Scinde and Punjab Oxford Press Co., Limited	900
120	1,500	1,125	Rs. 8/	Victoria Press, Madras	750
150	8/	all	12p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000
450	1,000	all	100p.a.	Volkart's United Press Co.	125

* Per share for the half year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land Co.	1,330
5,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	143
750	2,000	2,000	20p.a.	Mazagon Land	1,400
6,000	1,000	all	15p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	310

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20	18-3/0	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	242
.....	£20	19 1/2	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	18-19/2	do.	Ditto	241
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,810
.....	£18	19/3	do.	Do. New Shares	215

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

67	1,250	all	150%	Alexandra Spinning	1,580
800	2,500	all	200%	Alliance Spinning	3,150
800	2,000	all	...	Bhowanygur M. & P. Co.	2,000
100	1,000	all	250p.a.	Bombay United	1,240
1,600	150	110	10%	Branch Mills	260
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	1,160
2,000	500	all	10p.a.	Dharumsey Spinning	1,675
1,500	1,25	all	125p.a.	Fleming S. W. Co.	1,215
1,500	1,000	all	115p.a.	Great Eastern	1,310
700	1,000	all	...	Hindustan S. W. Co.	1,225
300	...	all	115p.a.	Jeewanjee Balloo Mills	1,280
500	1,000	...	...	Khandesh Spinning	1,250
300	1,250	1,000	...	Madras Spinning	1,000
250	1,000	...	55/65 p.a.	Madras U. Spinning	1,175
1,00	1,000	all	...	Manockji Petit's	1,415
900	1,000	1125	125 pa.	Morarjee Spinning	1,365
4,000	6	all	340%	Oriental	80
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	290
50	...	1,000	150p.a.	Sonderdas Spinning	1,475
600	1,000	250	31p.a.	Do. do. 1/4 share	410

* Per share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'datn		
.....	25	192	...	Bank of China
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	240 s.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,700
1,000	50	all	44p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	...	300	9p.ct.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	155
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	102
4,000	...	all	1f p.c.	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	15
.....	400	all	45 p.c.	Thracher & Co	375
.....	250	nil	40 p.c.	Viegas Patent Slip Co.	50

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 21st November 1874.
Open 428¼ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	47,421	0	0
Merchandize	54,167	0	0
Telegraph	517	0	0
Total Rs.	1,02,105	0	0

Corresponding week in November 1873.
Open 411¼ Miles.

Coaching	46,688	0	0
Merchandize	50,646	0	0
North Trains	538	0	0
Electric Telegraph	386	0	0
Total Rs.	98,258	0	0
Increase Rs.	3,837	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

YESTERDAY, Messrs. Farnham & Co., received a telegram from Colombo advising the putting in there for provisions of the Barque J. N. Cushing which vessel sailed from Moulmein on the 10th September.

* THE S. S. SERATHCLYDE, 1,254 tons, Captain C. W. Pearson, which arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from London brought the following cargo :— 717 packages wine, 355 bales cotton piece goods, 120 bales twist, 545 packages paper, 7,433 cakes and 8 casks spelter, 10 packages China ware, 15 cases sewing machine, 9 bottles quicksilver, 34 casks stout, 369 packages machinery, 702 bundles iron hoops, 19 cases medicine, 50 cases perfumery, 18 cases candles, 5 cases champagne, 50 cases matches, 345 packages oilmanstores, 17 cases gin, 24 jars, 150 cases vinegar, 191 cases window glass, 218 packages provision, 52 cases wine, 200 packages guneva, 9 cases boots, 94 casks bottles, 1,077 pieces timber boards, 40 kegs red lead, 80 packages whitelegs, 244 kegs nails, 345 packages beer, 88 packages ironmongery, 495 cases brandy, 1,220 bundles and 14,180 bars iron, 10 casks rum, 47 casks pork, 50 barrels flour, 76 cases acid, 800 casks cement, 10 packages oil, 34 bundles steel iron, and many packages of merchandize. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W. Nicol & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
25	Agra	H Idich	Liverpool.
	Bulwork	Kelly	Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Jane Avery	Dodds	Malabar Coast.
	H. M. S. Malabar	Eyans	England.

CALCUTTA

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
20	Madura (s)	Smith	Moulmein, Nov 12.
	Saint Maur	Murray	London, July 17.
	Per Ardua	McKay	Sydney, Sept 17.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.			
20	Australia (s)		
	Sirius (s)		
	Ethiopia (s)		
	City of Shanghai		
21	Curlew (s)		
	Agra (s)		
	Moulmein		
	Flying Venus		

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 25.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Barrowdale s, 10 cases thread, Esmaljee Mahomedally.
Marina s, 13 cases tobacco, Killick, Nixon & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Teviot s, 20 barrels tar, Jeewanjee Rajbhoy.
Kang Sverre s, 45 cases watches, Tyabally Sultanally; 100 cases geneva, Sorabjee Meswanjee & Co; 10 packages medicine, Hirjee Mooljee.
Lorne s, 51 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
Strathclyde s, 20 cases yellow metal, Young & Co.
J. C. Stevenson s, 26 casks stout, J. Neuberg.
South Tyne s, 82 cases candles, 7 asks tobacco, 18 cases chocolates 45 boxes soap, 5 hogsheads rum, 13 packages beer and 5 kegs suet, Sorabjee Pestonjee & Co; 51 cases paper, John S Elmore & Co; 10 cases candles, Easoofally Sumsoodin; 6 bales papers, Volkart Brothers.

FROM GENOA.

India s, 167 cases claret, B. M. Punthuckey; 100 cases brandy, The L. A. and A Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

India s, 32 cases cork, Pallonjee Hirjeebhoy's Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Timor s, 3,125 cwts wet dates, Suchoo Khakey; 27 bales wool, Sonderdass Mooljee; 23 bales wool, Askuren Khengar; 69 bales wool, Ebram Noorzin & Co; 111 bales wool, B. I. S. N. Co; 30 bales wool and 85 bales cotton, Geculdass Ullanjee; 80 bales cotton, Sonderdass Mooljee; 144 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co; 20 bales wool, Chumrudass Chotorbhoy; 70 bales wool, Bhanjee Topun; 71 bales cotton, Lolleluud Rendapal; 45 bales cotton, Champsy Essur; 250 bales cotton, Peel, Cassel & Co; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Teheran s, 1 bag coffee, F. & O. Co; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassel & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Monte Vedio, 285 packages wet dates, Sullamon Molladina.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Porrowdale s, 12,300 cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers.
Teheran s, 1 bale cotton, A. Trading Co.
India s, 88 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Teheran s, 5 bags coffee, F. & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Teheran s, 5 packages silk, Hajee Zamal Abadeen.

F. & HONGKONG.

Golconda s, 5 cases peacock feathers, Moledina Veerjee; 45 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon.
Malacca s, 25 bales twist, Dwarkadass Vussonjee.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

COLONEL C. P. Y. TRISCOTT, Madras Infantry, and Captain B. B. Lockwood, 3 d Punjaub Cavalry, have been allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificates.

CAPTAIN M. H. NICOLSON, 27th Regiment N. L. I. officiated as Brigade Major Sind District, in addition to his own duties from the 5th August to the 6th November 1874.

SURGEON G. B. HICKSON, is brought on the strength of Her Majesty's British Forces, serving in this command from the 13th instant, the date of his arrival in Bombay.

ARRIVALS—NOVEMBER 23.

Authonisz, Surgeon, Bombay Army Med Dept, on duty, from Deolalee.

NOVEMBER 24.

Stewart, Captain, Bombay 69th Regt, on leave, from Deolalee.
Cleaveland, Lieut, Bombay 83d Regt, on duty, from Deolalee.
Cogan, Surgeon, Bombay Army Med Dept, on duty, from Deolalee.
Wallace, Colonel, Bombay Royal Artillery, on duty, from Mhow.
Dicken, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Secundrabad.

NOVEMBER 25.

Hall, Major, Bombay Royal Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURE—NOVEMBER 25.

Authonisz, Surg, Bombay Army Med Dept, on duty, to Deolalee.

HIGH COURT—26TH NOVEMBER.

(Before the Honourable the Acting CHIEF JUSTICE and the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

At peals for hearing and final disposal.

13-72—Fletcher and Smith—Madhowrao Dhirajram v Ramdas Purshotum and others.
225-73—Mr Fletcher—Savitribai, widow, v Luximbai, widow, and another—Regie, Lynch and Owen.
48 and 198-7—Crawford and Boevey—Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee v Ferdinand Fisher and Turner.

(Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight.)

For Judgment.

40-74—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Byramjee Jejeebhoy v Purmanund Jeevundas—M. H. Khan.
84-74—M. H. Khan—Purmanundas Jeevundas v Byramjee Jeejeebhoy—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

To settle Minutes of Decree.

99-73—Jefferson and Payne—Luxumdass Khimjee and others v Morarjee Framjee and another—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.)

LONG CAUSES.

377-73—M H Khan—Rabeabebee widow v Meghjee Ibrahim and another—K Morojee.
818-73—K Morojee—Dutcobhoy Ebrahim v Cassum Hajee Khan Mahomed—M H Khan.
114-72—Crawford and Boevey—Mulchund Rutonjee and others v Hunsa Dayajee and others—Jefferson and Payne.
536-73—Jefferson and Payne—Furcols Khealani v Purmanundas Madhooradass—Macfarlane & d Skipsey.
513-73—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Hurrybhoy Motceram v Mogumbai Achutlall and another—Shapoorjee and Thanedars.
880-72—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Soguncbund Sewdass and another v Moolchund Joharimul—P Kawasjee.

(Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.)

LONG CAUSES.

235-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Ghellabhoy Hemchund v Hurgopal Premsookdas—Shapurji and Thackurdas—Tata Board.
428-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Mynee Khetsey v Morarjee Veljee—Chalk and Turner—Part heard.
241-74—Chalk and Turner—Morarjee Veljee and others v Muny e Khetsey—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Part heard.
545-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Peerbhoy Damjee v Ebrahim Ismail and other.
176-74—Pestonjee K—Khimchund Heerachund v Jadowbai, widow—Tyabjee and Sayani.
164-74—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Parvatibai &c. v. Lallbhoy Vullubhoy and another—Fletcher and Smith.
172-74—Fletcher and Smith—Dosabhoy Hormusjee v Pestonjee Eduljee Gunder—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
476-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Rasker Bhawoo v Jamsetjee Nowrojee and others—K. Morojee.
130-74—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Andrew John Macdonald—Peerbhoy Damjee and others—Tyabjee and Sayani and Jefferson and Payne.
496-73—Fe ch r and Smith—K njee Meghjee v Veerjee Mowjee and another—Crawford and Boevey.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail: closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	Nov.30	6-30 P.M.	7 P.M.
Kurrachee	Dec. 7	11 A.M.	12 A.M
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 23	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	,, 27	3-30 P.M.	No after packet
China	,, 1	3-30 P.M.	7 P.M.
Mauritius and Reunion	,, 23	6-30 P.M.	7 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	,, 23	6-30 P.M.	7 P.M

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday till further notice.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.
Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 2 and 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 2-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9 4	9 0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conformnations conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under :—

	7 P.M.		7 P.M.
Monday	Nov. 30	Monday	Dec. 14
,,	,, 30	,,	,, 21
,,	Dec.	,,	,, 28

NOTICE.

THE AIDE-DE-CAMP in WAITING is directed to notify that there will be a GARDEN PARTY at Government House, Parell, on THURSDAY the 26th instant. Visitors will be received from 5 to 7 P.M.

Government House, Parell, 23rd November 1874.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

RICE—November 18th, at Bangalore, the wife of Lewis Rice, Esq., Director of Public Instruction, of a daughter.

DEATH.

DeDOMBAL—November 20th, at Calcutta, Michel Francois Durup de Dombal, aged 70 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1874.

WE have delayed for a long time accepting the friendly challenge thrown out to us by our able correspondent XANTHIDION, to discuss with him the merits of the Berar question. But it seemed to us that we need not be in a hurry in the matter. We do not indeed believe that the discussion of an important political question of this kind can be stopped by an arbitrary decree of Lord Salisbury, who forgets occasionally the awful warning M. Rouher's example gives to politicians who think public opinion can be stamped out. It was but a year before the outbreak of the German war when Napoleon the Third's all-powerful Minister met the prayer of Italy to be allowed to take possession of Rome with an imperious *Jamais!*—and the war had not lasted two months before M. Rouher was in exile and Victor Emmanuel was in Rome; although, therefore, putting one's foot down in the resolute way Lord Salisbury has done, in the despatch in which he peremptorily refuses to listen to arguments in favour of the restoration of Berar to the Nizam, may carry with it an appearance of strength, we cannot accept such an answer as final, or suppose that the India Office will not ultimately be compelled to let the question be fairly argued out. But it is doubtful if anything can be settled with regard to the fate of the disputed districts till the young Nizam comes of age, as much will depend on that prince's character; so that we did not consider it indispensable to write on the subject without a day's delay. We propose, however, now to state briefly and temperately the conclusion we have come to after an attentive study of the literature bearing upon the relation between the British Government and the state of Hyderabad during the last hundred years.

We would remark, first of all, that the partisans of the Nizam have, almost without exception, misconceived completely the position occupied by His Highness under the treaties of 1853 and 1860. Even XANTHIDION cannot have read those treaties carefully, or he would not have fallen into the common error of asserting that the maintenance of the Hyderabad Contingent for the payment of which force Berar was assigned to the British Government—is optional with the Nizam. We have heard it said that Sir Salar Jung could, if he chose, require the British Government to disband the Contingent at a day's notice, and so do away with the only valid excuse for the retention of Berar. But the Nizam's Government possesses no such power. In Article 7 of the treaty of 1853 we read these words :—"The present Hyderabad Contingent "*which is to be maintained at all times (whether in "peace or war)*, is accepted as an equivalent "for the larger body of troops specified in the "Treaty of 1800 to be furnished by the Nizam's "Government in time of war." It may be said that the phrase "*at all times*" in the clause we have italicized does not mean *for all time to come*, but is, when taken along with the explanatory gloss in brackets, open to the construction that it merely provides for the maintenance of the Contingent at a uniform strength in peace as well as in war. Such a stipulation, it may be contended, does not impair the Nizam's right to do away with the Contingent altogether. But let us see what this Contingent is. XANTHIDION describes it, after Mr. Marshman, as a magnificent job; and other writers have accused the British Government of creating the force for the mere purpose of plundering the Nizam and bringing him down to a state of helpless dependence on his powerful ally. But the origin of the force is perfectly clear to any one who takes the trouble to read the text of the treaties between the two Governments. When, towards the close of last century, Lord Wellesley, in the execution of his grand design for driving the French out of India, took under his protection the Nizam, then reduced by the Mahrattas to the lowest state of wretchedness, what is known as the Subsidiary Force was formed under British officers to keep the State of Hyderabad in order. To pay for this force, the Nizam ceded the districts allotted him out of the spoils of Tippoo Sultan. His Highness, however, did not feel himself safe from his enemies without an absolute and perpetual guarantee of his independence from the British Government; and this Lord Wellesley, by the Treaty of 1800, granted him, exacting from him, however, in return, a pledge that, whenever war broke out, His Highness should send into the field not only the Subsidiary Force, but also "6,000 infantry "and 9,000 horse of His Highness's own "troops," with artillery and stores, and should likewise "employ every further effort in his "power for the purpose of bringing into the "field as speedily as possible the whole force "which he may be able to supply from his "dominions." Here, then, was a distinct and perpetual obligation imposed upon the Nizam to have always in readiness for war a Contingent (in addition to the Subsidiary Force) of 15,000 men, and also to place all the military resources of his State at the disposal of the British Government. The opportunity soon arose for giving effect to this Treaty. War was declared in 1803 against Scindia and the Raja of Berar, and Sir Arthur Wellesley began the campaign which was to be rendered memorable by the victories of Assaye and Argaum. In conformity with the Treaty of 1800, the whole of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, consisting of 8,300 men, accompanied by a contingent of 6,000 infantry and 9,000 cavalry, under Colonel Stevenson, marched to co-operate with Sir A. Wellesley. This force, though it had no part in the battle of Assaye, did good service in the campaign; but the Nizam could not be persuaded to increase it as the Treaty bound him to do, and his Government behaved on the whole very badly, showing an indifference which drew from the British General the remark that "no sooner "has a native prince concluded a treaty with us "than he thinks all he has to do is to go to sleep "while we fight his battles for him." Nevertheless, as the reward of his half-hearted co-operation, the Nizam obtained from the victors the gift of Berar; and it was thus that only seventy years ago, what some writers are pleased to call the Nizam's ancestral domain, came into the possession of the ruler of Hyderabad. The same writers are virtuously indignant with the British Government for compelling the Nizam to keep up in one form or another, after he had won Berar, the Contingent by means of which he had won it. They do not allege that the British Government ever violated its pledge to give the Nizam perfect security against all enemies, foreign or domestic; but they think it very hard that a prince, thus guaranteed against conquest and rebellion, and with his dominion enlarged by the annexation of some of the richest districts in India, should be expected to contribute, by the regular payment of a Contingent, towards the general defence of the Indian Empire. The British Government thought differently; and, when the Nizam could not pay the troops regularly, it forced him to assign territory out of the revenues of which it could pay them itself. It took over, therefore, in 1853, the management of that province of Berar which it had presented to the Nizam half a century before. At the same time, the British Government accepted the Contingent (of 5,000 infantry, 2,000 cavalry, and four field batteries of artillery) "as "an equivalent for the larger body of troops "specified in the Treaty of 1800," and formally released the Nizam from the still more extensive military obligations imposed upon him by that Treaty. This historical summary must convince any impartial reader that the Nizam cannot do away with the Contingent. The engagement to maintain it, contracted in 1853, and reaffirmed in 1860, was accepted in lieu of a far more onerous engagement which was to be binding in perpetuity on the State of Hyderabad; and the new engagement, therefore, must be perpetual also, or must last at all events as long as the British guarantee for the independence of Hyderabad. But the Nizam might revert to the obligations of the Treaty of 1800? He might; but what security would our Government have for the performance of those obligations unless he always kept on foot a perfectly disciplined and equipped army, ready to take the field? This, however, would only be the Contingent under another name; and the old round of difficulties would have to be again faced and overcome.

We take it, then, that the Contingent must be maintained, and that the Nizam's Government must provide substantial security for its punctual payment. The Treaty of 1853 gives the British Government such security in the form of an assignment of territory; and Lord Salisbury now insists that none but a territorial guarantee can be accepted as satisfactory. We agree with XANTHIDION in the opinion that the text of the Treaty only describes the assignment as made in default of other means of paying the troops; and that, if these means be now forthcoming, the Nizam, who has never parted with the sovereignty of Berar, may be justified in asking the British Government to accept a payment in cash and let him have his land back again. But, as the British Government cannot throw off its responsibility to preserve peace and order in the Nizam's dominions, it is bound to inquire how His Highness can have obtained possession of the eight million sterling or so required as the redemption-money of Berar. It cannot take the money and cry quits, resolving to have nothing more to do with its imprudent debtor, and not troubling itself what may become of him. The two states are indissolubly connected, and the relationship is of such a kind that the British Government could not suffer its ally to mortgage the revenues of Berar to private speculators in order that the Nizam's Government might enjoy the gratification of calling the country its own again. Our Government must, for its own sake, look to consequences. It had to step in once before to rescue a Nizam from the embarrassments brought on by his dealings with William Palmer & Co., and one or two of the wirepullers who have been most busily engaged in agitating the Berar question are notoriously eager to play over again the great game of speculation in Hyderabad. Before consenting to the revision of the Treaty of 1853 the British Government ought, therefore, to be satisfied that there is no danger of the revenues being farmed, and the ryots rendered miserable and discontented, in order to satisfy the greed of enterprising capitalists. Sir Salar Jung is, perhaps, persuaded that he can repay the loan gradually out of surplus revenue without oppressing the people; but how can he answer for the future conduct of the boy who will some day be his Sovereign. It is probably considerations of this sort which have led the Government of India and the Secretary of State to say they will not discuss with Sir Salar Jung the question of restoring Berar to the Nizam. Perhaps the Nizam's Minister may have been justified in taking offence at the way in which the Resident, Mr. Saunders, communicated this decision to him, in the presence of a number of the nobility of Hyderabad; but is it not fair to assume that the Resident invited these nobles to attend on the occasion, not for the sake of wounding the pride of Sir Salar Jung, but because it had been supposed that the Minister would never have preferred the claim to Berar with such earnestness but for being constantly assailed with the taunts and remonstrances of nobles who dislike the English alliance? To tell these malcontents that Sir Salar Jung had used his utmost efforts to get Berar back, even at the risk of quarrelling with the British Government, was one mode of silencing their clamour.

EUROPEANS in Bombay have several pet grievances which they do not hesitate to air whenever they get the opportunity, and three of these were alluded to yesterday by a correspondent. To an English mind, trained up in the respect of certain proprieties, the walking about of people with less clothing than people wear as a rule in Fleet Street and Pall Mall seems to be a very shocking thing; the strolling of the same people in the roadways amounts to little less than a crime; and the burning of human bodies behind a wall over which the flames can occasionally be seen is something too barbarous to be thought of by anybody accustomed to the good old English fashion of interring the dead. This sort of mind, however, has much to learn; for instance, it must manage to enclose the idea that every custom in the world is not the same as English customs; and that when it comes to India, if it wants to exist comfortably, it must put aside many of its fondest prejudices. "Progress," who wrote to us yesterday, has a few of the ridiculous points in his communication shown him by another correspondent to-day, and if he still persists in shrieking at the "beastly practices" he has enumerated, he will simply become as ludicrous as that well-meaning Governor-General who, when he first landed in Calcutta, and saw a crowd of natives without shoes, exclaimed that, thank God, he would soon alter all that, and give these poor people shoes. The practices which offend "Progress's" æsthetic tastes so greatly are not very serious after all. Comparatively few people are to be seen nearly naked in the places of Bombay affected by very respectable Europeans; in some streets there are no pavements, showing that the builders of Bombay have recognised the ancient and prevalent Asiatic custom of making one road do for quadrupeds and bipeds; and though the burning ground at Sonapore was very disagreeable to eyes polite three or four years ago, when there was no wall to keep pedestrians on the public highway from being horrified with the spectacle of fizzling heads and reeking flesh, it is not so horrible now-a-days as to deserve the strong terms of disapprobation employed by "Progress." Disgust at the sight of various Indian institutions which are unlike English ones should always be moderately expressed, for various reasons, especially by newly imported Englishmen, who need only exercise their judgment and recollection to come to the conclusion that in many respects the streets of an Indian city will compare favourably with those of an English city. We do not think "Progress" has any particularly good reason for calling natives "forked radishes," and we pity his fate if the expression happens to be caught sight of by the native press. He will certainly be called some very hard names. It will at once be argued that if a native is a "forked radish," so are all men, and an Englishman is but a forked radish with trousers on the forks. Moreover, students learned in the English classics can easily point to the damaging fact that although a gentleman named Falstaff declared regarding his Coventry army that he "had only a shirt and a half in all his company; and the half shirt was two napkins, tacked together and thrown over the shoulders like a herald's coat without sleeves," Englishmen have been in the habit of laughing at that description for two centuries past instead of putting their hands to their face and blushing as they ought to do if they were all men of æsthetic tastes like "Progress." If "Progress" will insist upon discovering "beastly practices" in Bombay, let him address himself to such serious social abuses as are pointed out to day by a fair correspondent. The treatment of Indian husbands of their wives, and the temptation in consequence thrown in the way of the latter—a temptation which they are often too good-natured to resist—forms a subject of the greatest importance to everybody interested in social happiness. The Indian habit of forming "sets," in which birds of a feather flock together and dine and chatter after the fashion of their particular feather, is doubtless much to blame for the feeling of utter weariness which overcomes many a woman who has been accustomed in England to sit among mixed companies whose talk could scarcely be "shop." But the whole subject is one in which progress is much required, and if our correspondent of yesterday proves to be the "Progress" that is desiderated, he may die with the conviction that he has not served his country in vain. How much the present relations between husband and wife are responsible for may be imagined from the fact that it has caused "a Looker On" to decide on being "very cautious before plunging into the so-called depths of matrimonial bliss!" It is evident that if Indian husbands had stood on better terms with their neglected wives, matr

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

GLADSTONE AND THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.

LONDON, 25TH NOVEMBER.

The Ultramontane Controversy which Mr Gladstone's pamphlet addressed to English Roman Catholics has stirred up, is daily increasing in volume and force, both sides of the question being vigorously defended by the respective partisans.

Mr. MacIver the Conservative candidate, has been elected M.P. for Birkenhead in the place of the late Mr. John Laird.

The Peninsular and Oriental Co's. Steamer Ladus has been seriously damaged by a collision in the Downs; the cargo has been transferred to the s.s. Kashgar.

The German Government have consented to establish an Imperial Bank.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 24TH NOVEMBER.

The Bombay Mails of the 2nd inst. were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, 24TH NOVEMBER.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but steady. Sales heavy.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera, 5¼d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

7 lbs. Shirtings	7s.
32 lbs. do.	8s. 3d.
40's Mule Twist	1s.
3 per cent. Consols, for account	93¼.
5 " French Rente, 1872	98¾.
Bar Silver	58½.

Departure for Bombay, via Suez Canal—Atlanta.

THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

CALCUTTA, 25TH NOVEMBER.

With the exception of the Maharajah of Vizianagram there was a full attendance of the ordinary members of the Viceregal Legislative Council to-day.

Mr. Hobhouse made an exhaustive speech in reply to objections against the Civil Appeals Bill.

THE CRISIS IN AFGHANISTAN.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LAHORE, 25TH NOVEMBER.

A telegram from Peshawur of yesterday's date, published this morning, states that Yakoob Khan has not been imprisoned, but is under surveillance as the Ameer cannot trust him.

(*Indian Daily News.*)

. . . Whatever may have been the motive of whoever the impeller, Shere Ali stands in a position to justifiably repel all remonstrance, whether from without or within his kingdom. He may truthfully say: "I have thrown my son into irons and a dungeon, but he was over a disobedient and rebellious son, eager and anxious to monopolize all power, and who would long ago have dethroned me, had he but had the means. Who has warrant to complain that in the selection of an heir I availing myself of the Koran right of every Musulman to disregard primogeniture, have chosen a son, loving and obedient, in preference to one who is a rebel in heart and parricidally disposed? No subject of my own assuredly, and as assuredly no external Power, for in acting as I have I have not given just cause of complaint to any Power, inasmuch as I have neither given just cause of umbrage, nor committed any breach of international law!" Nevertheless, it is highly prob ble that the Indian Government will both intercede and remonstrate for the son. We believe that that Government would, this instant, if it had the power, immediately release Yakoob, and replace him in authority in Herat. Yakoob has throughout been a hater of the British, and yet would the British, provided it were honourably compassable, sacrifice a hundred Abdoola Janes to ensure Yakoob the succession." Just now we care not to dig in search of the solution of this question further than that the fact is a true fact, and that were Shere Ali dead and Yakoob Khan connected him, variety of circumstance tend to indicate that the latter would prove a more amiable ally—a self-opinionated and most unwise ruler, far better disposed to insultingly turn a deaf ear to the apprehensions of his aiding ally, than to intelligently manage the affairs of his kingdom in accord with that ally's disinterested monitions. It is likely out of this unfortunate Sirdar's power to allege that his dead wife only was due to British instigation or British prompting. . . . In this weighty, and it is to be hoped not to prove bloody, matter of state, the Ameer Shere Ali has,—and most ably, stolen a march on—surprised everybody,—the Afghan Sirdars, the Afghan people, and the Indian Government. He has displayed most singular ability,—ability, it may yet turn out, not altogether Machiavellian. He has had the consummate Statecraft to cause it to be thought that the influence of the British alliance on him had had the effect of altogether changing his Afghan spots, and metamorphosing him into an enlightened ruler of the European type, incapable of even a semblance of duplicity in such negotiations as must have preceded, and led to, Yakoob leaving Herat for Peshawur. Had the ruler of Herat not deemed that his father had undergone a change of that kind, he would never have allowed himself to be duped into what has literally proved to be a thrusting of his head into the lion's mouth. But impetuous and overbearing Yakoob had, it is but too evident, like unto ourselves, permitted himself to become oblivious of that which for generations yet will continue a living truth, viz., that few Asiatics can forbear availing themselves of the advantages which deceit and treachery proffer, and has suffered accordingly. It remains to be seen whether Yakoob has friends bold and powerful enough to strike a blow in his behalf. He may have, though, friends who will be wise enough to say to themselves: "If we were to draw a *tulwar*, Shere Ali will say, 'off with his head.'" Nevertheless the Heratees, who really like him, and the Tekke Turkomans, able to put 20,000 horse into the field, and to a daughter of whose chief he is married, may rise.

ANOTHER medical missionary lady, we are told, is shortly expected to arrive in India from America, Miss Julia Lore, M. D.

THE China papers mention that news of Lady Kennedy's death reached Sir A. Kennedy when at Singapore on his way to England, and that he would, in consequence, return at once to Hongkong, and resume his duties as Governor."

PROFESSOR COPE, palæontologist, has made a most remarkable discovery of fossil remains,—on the shore of the Ancient Ocean of New Mexico; forty-seven were found in one day, including gigantic saurians,—the mastodon, megatherium, &c.

THE Madras Government has, we read, engaged two lady-nurses from England for the General Hospital, one of whom is to receive Rs. 300 a month with free board and quarters as head-nurse, and the other Rs. 100 a month and free board and lodging.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD NAPIER arrived at Kussowlie on the 19th instant and inspected the Invalid Depôt Hospital and the Schools, &c., he also visited the Lawrence Asylum at Sanawar. After inspecting Dugshai His Lordship will go on to Nahan, in the Sirmoor State, and from thence goes to Umballa.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, who has expressed much personal interest in Dr. Fallon's forthcoming Hindoostanee Dictionary, has granted, on behalf of the Bengal Government, a subscription of Rs. 30,000 for 600 copies, together with a subsidy of Rs. 8000 on the completion of the work—which is unique in its kind.

UNDER orders from Army Head quarters, a detachment of Sikhs from the 25th Regiment P. N. I., consisting of 1 havildar, 2 naiks, and 12 sipahis, is to be selected for service, as guard, with an expedition for the exploration of trade routes to Western China. The detachment will be armed with Snider rifles and revolvers.

A CALCUTTA paper offers the suggestion that the two vessels recently sunk at the Sandheads afford a very good opportunity for experimenting with torpedoes. The masts of the City of Edinburgh, it seems, are visible, from the lower yards upwards, standing securely, and might prove dangerous to shipping during the night.

THE Chief Commissioner of Mysore has written a letter to the promoters of the Eurasian movement in that province, telling them that he is prepared to help them, not merely on his personal responsibility, but as an officer of Government. Sir R. Meade testifies to the good character of Eurasian recruits during the mutiny.

WE read that a party of the Trigonometrical Survey lately fixed a powerful reflector on the highest peak of the Martaban Hills. This, as seen from Moulmein, was regarded by the Burmese as indicating the presence of a mighty hill spirit, who had deigned to descend from the upper regions, and was made use of accordingly by the local priests.

PROFESSOR WISE has given the following statement of observations made by him during a balloon ascent with Prof. Wise. The maximum temperature observed at starting was 97°, which continued for 1 300ft.; at 2,000 feet, it was 96°; and at 3,800, feet 85°. This gradual fall went on until the greatest altitude was attained, 9,743 feet, when the temperature was but 68°.

THE Secretary of State for India, with the concurrence of the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, has confirmed the appointment of Colonel P. S. Lumsden, C.B. C.S.I., as Adjutant General of the Army in India, with the rank of Major-General. This breaks through the precedent that the Adjutant-General in India must always be an officer of the British service.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Umballa to the *Delhi Gazette* that a private of the 11th Hussars fired at his comrade and wounded him in the arm. It appears that the cause of the rash deed was owing to the former being remonstrated with by the wounded man for having committed a nuisance in the Lines of the Rifle Brigade. The delinquent is to be tried by a General Court Martial.

THE *Englishman* of Monday says that a large iron ship completely dismasted and abandoned, had been reported off Pondicherry slowly drifting down with the current. It is supposed that this is the wreck of the County of Perth, lately burnt near the Sandheads, and probably the same wreck that was seen off Coconada recently. The B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Assyria, leaving Negapatam on Sunday last was to look out for the wreck.

IT has been said that law is a net which big fishes break through but which catches little ones. It is clear, however, that sometimes its holes are so constructed as to let small fishes escape occasionally. Here is an instance. Two pugnacious young gentlemen, following the profession of colliers, fought the other day in a very brutal manner in a town in Lancashire. They could not be prosecuted, on the ground that the field they fought in was not a public place, but they were successfully charged *for damaging the grass.*

THE *Indian Daily News* says:—There has been a rumour pretty freely discussed in official circles for some days past that the Secretary of State has indited a despatch, authorising the appointment of native judges to the office of district judge, as vacancies arise, to the extent of ten in number, and that the experiment is to be first tried in Bengal. We give the rumour for what it is worth. If there is any real foundation for it, we fancy it will soon become publicly known. Civilians, ever careful of their rights, will, in that case probably, have something to say on the subject, particularly in the present state of stagnant promotion in these provinces.

IS the Sun's apparent diameter subject to any changes which can be detected by observation? Is a question which has engaged the attention of many astronomers since 1609, when Von Lindenau came to the conclusion that the Sun was ellipsoid, and Bessel explained that this was due to the shifting of the frame of the transit instrument, and that the figure of the apparent solar disc was really circular, and its diameter constant. In the last number of the *American Journal of Science and Arts*, Messrs. Simon Newcomb and Edward S. Holden have a paper 'On the Possible Periodic Changes of the Sun's apparent Diameter,' in which, after recording their methods of examination, they arrive at negative results.

COLONEL Wyndham the *Impresario* of the Calcutta Opera Company has granted a great boon to the music loving soldier. Some few days ago he announced that, on Wednesday nights, soldiers in uniform, would be admitted to the first two rows of the Orchestra-stalls at a charge of one rupee. A writer in one of the Calcutta papers, while admitting the kindness of Colonel Wyndham, argued that the charge was even then beyond the means of married soldiers, as they would desire to take their wives with them, and suggested that contributions might be asked from the public to pay for the wives' admission. Colonel Wyndham has however most gallantly and generously conceded free admission, to the wives of soldiers accompanying their husbands. On these occasions.

THE writer of *The Week* in the *Englishman's Saturday Evening Journal* says:—The scheme for transferring the *Indian Statesman* to Calcutta, and converting it into a penny paper, seems to have broken down, or rather to have been reduced to very small proportions. Instead of a Company starting with a capital of a lakh of rupees, and taking over the entire stock-in-trade and good-will of the Bombay paper, it appears that the projectors have had to content themselves with acquiring the right to publish a second *Indian Statesman* in Calcutta. What particular virtue there is supposed to be in the name, it is difficult to understand. That it will save the new paper from the inevitable fate of all similar undertakings, in a country where a circulation double that of any existing journal could hardly make it pay, seems improbable.

A TELEGRAM was received in Calcutta on Friday evening, announcing that the captain and two men of the ship French Empire had arrived at Saintipilly, a small coast port about 20 miles to the southward of Calingapatam. The following is a list of the names of the 27 men, saved from the wrecked vessels French Empire and City of Edinburgh who landed on the 14th instant opposite Lubbah on the Chilka lake and are now at Pooree:—

Crew of the French Empire.

David Chapman, mate; Thomas Robert, boatswain; Robert Ford, sailmaker; Lucy Anderson, A B, George Marsh, A B, Joseph Pearce, A B, William Oman, A B, William Dawson, A B, Henry Kelly, A B, William Evans, A B, James McKeichnie, A B, Robert Berry, A B, James Kellick, A B, William Long, A B, Henry Sutherland, apprentice; George Harwood, apprentice, Richard Palmer, cook.

Crew of the City of Edinburgh.

James Landsay, carpenter; Martin Evans, sailmaker, Joseph Hunter, A B, Frank Williams, A B Timothy West, A B, Hans Peterson, A B, Thomas Jones, A B, George Blandell, apprentice; Duncan McGuias, apprentice; William Sloss, apprentice.—Yours, &c.

DAVID J. POOLE.

IT will interest people in Bombay, with whom the tramway system is still in comparative infancy, to learn that the total length of the tramways in new York is 76 miles; the cars employ 11,086 horses, moving cars at the busiest times at the rate of one every 47 seconds. The rate of speed per hour is 5 miles, and the average cost of construction three-eighths of a million dollars per mile. The number of passengers carried last year was 192,000,000, being 2½ millions per mile. On some parts the ratio was still greater. The tramway in the Sixth Avenue carried 4,000,000 per mile, and that in the Third Avenue below Central-park, 5,000,000, the average fare on the different lines and their branches is 5½ cents, whilst the total expense for passage is 4 15/100 cents., leaving a net profit of 98/100 cents. The business of these tramways has increased 225 per cent. during the last ten years. The car used on the Bombay roads may soon be superseded, if the one invented by Mr. Loveaux turns out to be as great a success as its promoters prophesy. It seems that Mr. Loveaux, is the patentee of a new spring motive power, by the action of compound coiled steel springs, and that he has been engaged on the application of his invention to tramway-cars upon a practical basis, and it is announced that public trials of such self-propelling cars will shortly be made on some of the metropolitan lines. The action is said to be smooth and noiseless, effective, and perfectly under control, both for forward and backward motion.

THE *Indian Observer*:—It appears that Mr. Sinclair, late of Lucknow, has not been allowed to retain the balance of five rupees which he cleared by his proceedings in the Courts. The Judicial Commissioner of Oudh has dismissed the plaintiff's suit. No legal redress is, therefore, to be obtained by Mr. Sinclair for the hardships undergone by him. That he did undergo those hardships at the hands of somebody there can be no question; and now that legal technicalities or legal rules are found not to admit of the sufferer being compensated by law, it remains for the Government of India generally to award that compensation, of its own accord, which it could not be compelled to do by action at law. The Viceroy has shown, in other instances, that he was not to be bound by rigid legal rules—notably in the case of Mc Giveron vs. the Bengal Government—and if he thinks that Mr. Sinclair has been hardly used by any Oudh officials—whether Civil or Military—he will probably cause the case to be dealt with from a purely equitable point of view. Nor should the fact of Mr. Sinclair having had recourse to legal measures militate against his claim to consideration on the part of Government. It is quite natural that an Englishman, considering himself to be unfairly treated, should feel indignant and forthwith appeal to the Courts of justice. Even loss of temper and want of discretion might be pardoned under such circumstances, and we feel sure that, in appealing against the original award of Rs. 3,000 damages, Government was not influenced by any desire to retain the amount in the Treasury, but was simply anxious to obtain a formal reversal of a decision which reflected rather seriously on the discretion of a valued and distinguished officer.

A RECENTLY published report on coolie emigration from India contains (according to the *Globe*) some valuable statistics showing the average death-rate among Indian emigrants on the voyage to their adopted countries. For the ten years between 1860 and 1870, the average percentage of mortality in 44,562 coolies who embarked at Calcutta for Mauritius was 2·4, rising as high as 3·3 in 1860, and falling to ·2 in 1869. The noticeable fact in connection with this table is that a low death rate generally accompanies a comparatively small number of emigrants. Thus, in 1864, when there were 15,117 embarkations, the percentage rose to 3·2, against 1·6 in the previous year, when only 6,848 coolies left Calcutta, while in the succeeding year the rate dropped to ·6, and the number of embarkations to 478. Probably the reason for this is, that when a more than average number of natives wish to embark in any one year, transport falls short of demand, and they are greatly more crowded on board-ship than in years when there happens to be more available shipping than emigrants. However, on the whole the coolie traffic between Calcutta and Mauritius may be considered well managed. It is difficult to say the same for that between the same port and some other places, notably the West Indies. In 1856, the per centage of mortality on this line was 17·27; in 1857, 12·22; in 1858, 10·43; and in 1859, 12·6. After that date it fell considerably, the rates for the next four years being 5·8, 5, 3, and 3·2, respectively. But in 1864 it rose to the awful per centage of 18·1, owing to the deaths of a quarter of the emigrants bound for British Guiana. Out of 3,139 coolies who embarked for that colony within the year, no less than 738, or 23·1 per cent., died on the passage. Since that terrible time the rate has continued falling, but even at present it is higher than need be, were proper precautions adopted. As the report states that coolies emigrating from both Madras and Bombay enjoy great immunity from disease compared with those embarking at Calcutta, inquiry should be instituted into the causes of this anomaly. The question may be "distressingly obscure," as affirmed by the compiler of the report, but that only proves the necessity of prosecuting exhaustive investigation.

A CURIOUS CASE OF BIGAMY.

YESTERDAY at the Girgaum Police Court, the case Akoola Papdoo Thikarum *versus* Chunderbai woman, Chittull Mahadoo Rajuna and thirteen other Hindoos of the Cumattee caste was called on for hearing before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, in which defendant No. 1 stands charged with marrying again during the lifetime of her husband: (the prosecutor); the defendant No. 2 with committing adultery, and thirteen other defendants with aiding and abetting Chunderbai in the offence of marrying during the lifetime of her husband Mr. Balcrishna appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Crawford for the defence. Akoola Papdoo Thikaram, on solemn affirmation, being examined by Mr. Balcrishna said:—I am a Telingee Poolsaker Cumattee and a bricklayer by caste. I generally live at Seroor. I was married to the first defendant Chunderbai according to Hindoo law at Goolnuddee about 10 or 11 years ago. She was then 5 or 6 years of age. After the marriage I lived in her father's house at Goolnuddee. The third prisoner is my father-in-law. Three years ago, I was turned out of her father's house. When she attained puberty I was not allowed to live with her. I made a complaint to my caste people and they told the father of the first prisoner to take me back to his house and he refused to take me. Six months ago at Goolnuddee, I received certain information, in consequence of which I came down to Bombay and made a complaint to my caste people about the first prisoner intending to 'contract a marriage by 'Mothur.' I then returned to Goolnuddee and learnt that the first prisoner had contracted "Mothur" with another man in Bombay. I came down again to Bombay, and a caste meeting was again held. I did not then see the first prisoner.

Cross-Examined by Mr. Crawford—The first prisoner's father paid all the marriage expenses. I lived in her father's house for 7 or 8 years. When I left her father's house she was 13 or 14 years of age. She had not attained puberty. I was not allowed to remain with her after she had attained puberty. Her father told me to go away as he did not want me. It is the practice with my caste for the wife to go and live with her husband's parents when her husband's father pays the marriage expenses, and she is obliged to follow the orders of her husband's parents. When the expenses of the marriage are defrayed by the wife's father then the husband is obliged to go and live with his wife's parent and obey their injunctions. I do not know that there is a custom amongst my caste people that when a husband leaves his wife's parents house in consequence of disagreements that his wife is at liberty to marry again during his life time. I swear that I have not heard of any case in which a woman of my caste was permitted to marry again during the life time of her father-in-law. My father-in-law has not come to return to his house after I complained to the caste people; my father in-law complained that I had left his house. I do not know when I was summoned before the caste at Goolnuddee. I do not know whether it was one or 5 years ago. About 6 or 8 months ago, I was summoned before the caste in Bombay on the complaint of the first prisoner's father. About three years ago I made a complaint to my caste people at Goolnuddee regarding the first prisoner Chunderbai. I made the complaint to one Raghoo and Moothul Balloo the chief men of the caste. The complaint was a verbal one I and my father-in law were present at the caste meeting and also Nulla Sail, Nullschotapa and others. The caste people told me and my wife's father that I was not to go near to his house and told him to take me back; but he refused to take me back, and told the caste people that he did not want me, since then I did not return to his house, and I took no steps to get my wife back.

Re-examined by Mr. Balcrishna—I was sent down by the Panch at Goolnuddee to Bombay about sixteen months ago to complain to the caste people here. At Goolnuddee I complained to the caste people. At Bombay I paid Rs. 2½ and a meeting of my caste people was convened. The first prisoner Chunderbai was present at the meeting.

The case was not further gone into yesterday in consequence of Mr. Crawford being engaged at the Fort Police Court in the Market Fraud's case. His Worship postponed the case for further hearing till Wednesday next the 2nd December.

HOW TO CURE A COLD.—One of our citizens who has been troubled with a severe cold on the lungs effected his recovery in the following simple manner. He boiled a little bone-set and spearmint tea, and drank freely of the tea before going to bed. The next day he took five pills, put one kind of plaster on his breast, another under his arms, and still another on his back. Under advice of an experienced old lady he took all these off with a sharp knife in the afternoon, and slapped on a mustard paste instead. His mother put some onion drafts on his feet and gave him a lump of tar to swallow. Then he put some hot bricks to his feet and went to bed. Next morning, another old lady came in with a bottle of goose oil, and gave him a dose of it on a quill, and an aunt arrived about the same time from Bethel, with a bundle of sweet fern which she made into a tea, and gave him every half hour until noon, when he took a big dose of salts. After dinner his wife who had seen a fine old lady of great experience in doctoring, on Franklin-street, gave him two pills of her make, about the size of an English walnut and of a similar shape, and two tablespoonfuls of home made balsam to keep them down. Then he took a half pint of hot rum at the suggestion of an old sea captain in the next house, and steamed his legs with an alcohol bath. At this crisis two of the neighbours arrived, who saw at once that his blood was out of order, and gave him half a gallon of spearmint tea, and a big dose of castor oil. Before going to bed he took eight of a new kind of pills, wrapped about his neck a flannel soaked in hot vinegar and salt, and had feathers burnt on a shovel in his room. He is now thoroughly cured, and full of gratitude. We advise our readers to cut this out and keep it where it can be readily found when danger threatens.—*American Paper*

THE MARKET FRAUD[illegible]

YESTERDAY, at the Fort Police Court, before Cooper, the Senior Magistrate, the case against [illegible] peons of the Arthur Crawford Market establishments was called on for hearing. The prisoners, twenty-eight in number were: (1) Ali Mahomed, (2) Chand Kassum, (3) Kooshna Baba [illegible] Surwar, (5) Esun Dada Mayan[illegible]jeo, (7) Gunnoo Kanoo, (8) D[illegible]ager, Sugager, (10) Balloo Bab[illegible]sader Mahomed Ismail, (12) [illegible]sadoo Derpajee (14) Peerbaoy [illegible] (16) Hoosein Esmail, (17) [illegible]no, Noor Mahomed, (19) [illegible]sadoo Luxmon, (21) Ahme[illegible]sum, (23) Jyanath Khan [illegible]ullek, (25) Bapoo Yesoo, [illegible] Row-[illegible]ya Dewjee, (28) Ab[illegible]

Mr. Crawford, of Messrs. Leathes, Crawford and Bowrey, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Judge, Solicitor.

Mr. Crawford then said: Before calling any witnesses he proposed to give a short outline of the case, and the evidence as it would be given against the various prisoners. His Worship was doubtless aware that besides the public markets, there are a large number of private markets. Prisoner No. 1 was the head overseer of all the markets; No. 2 was assistant overseer, and all the rest were market peons either in the public or private markets. It was the custom to change the peons monthly, from one market to another; they were not, however, changed from the public to the private markets, or from the private to the public markets except in cases of emergency. The duties of the prisoners were these. The first prisoner was the overseer of all the markets, and his business was to visit all the markets daily, or as many of them as he could, and see that the subordinate peons were attending to their duties, and also if any case came before him of bad or diseased provision being offered for sale, to report. He was in fact a general superintendent over all the other peons, under Mr. Higgins. The duties of the second prisoner were confined to the Crawford Market, and he was not changed as the subordinate peons were, and his business was to inspect the beef, and if it was bad to report it, and he also saw that the baggaries and peons were doing their duties. The other prisoners, with exception of three were all of the same grade, and their duties were simply to see that the markets were kept in proper order, and that the butchers, [illegible] others did not sell diseased meat or bad provisions. The evidence it was proposed to call, might be classed under three main heads or divisions. The offences were all the same, of obtaining gratifications, other than legal remuneration; but they had been committed in different ways. He first proposed to call evidence regarding monies rereceived by the peons from the butchers; secondly, regarding monies received from the women and others who came in for a day and paid a small fee for permission to use the Municipal markets; and thirdly, regarding monies levied in the private markets. These were the three main heads, but there was other evidence regarding the offence of obtaining money in other ways. For instance, he proposed to call evidence, especially against the first prisoner for obtaining an extra fee for stall-rents in the Crawford Markets. The quarterly fees were paid in advance, and it was the custom to levy an extra rupee from each butcher for each quarter. With regard to the mutton butchers, the evidence would of course refer to what was done in Bombay. The prosecution had nothing to do with what was done at Bandora, though the poor butchers were by no means free from the levies there. First he (Mr. Crawford) proposed to call evidence regarding the Carnac Bunder. There the meat was first taken out of the train. In addition to the other duties of the peons, two peons were detailed off every month to go to the Carnac Bunder, to inspect the meat when it was taken from the train. One peon was sent from the public market and one from the private market. The evidence would show that when the meat was taken from the train, it was the custom of the sepoys to allow the good meat to pass first, and afterwards the inferior, upon which two annas being paid for each carcass. These fees were levied by the sepoys, occasionally directly, but more frequently through the agency of *hallarries*, or butchers' coolies, one actually appointed by the peons for the express purpose. This man was taken to the Carnac Bunder by one of the peons, and was shown how much to collect from each person. The reason that the good meat was generally allowed to pass first was that early in the morning Mr. Higgins was usually at the markets, or at the Carnac Bunder itself. At about 8 or 9 o'clock when Mr. Higgins was probably not going about, the bad meat was allowed to be taken to the markets. Then, in addition to this fee levied at the Carnac Bunder, the evidence would show that there was a further fee demanded when the meat got to the market. At the markets a labourer was employed by the peons for the purpose of making these collections, and the amount collected was from one to four rupees a day. These collections were made as soon as the butchers had closed their sales, and were handed over by the coolie who made them to the peons who happened to be there on duty. All this referred to the mutton markets. There was only one beef market, and it was in the Crawford markets, and there, in addition to the black-mail levied at Bandora, other fees were levied. Sometimes an arrangement was made with the butcher to pay a regular fee of Rs. 3 per month, and sometimes demands were made whenever bad meat was seen in any stall. This would be shortly the evidence of the prosecution with regard to the butchers. The *hallarries* and labourers who collected the fees would be called, and also some of the butchers. Then with regard to the squatters, who were chiefly women, the collections were made in a similar way through the agency of one of their number. She went round, collecting the fees, having been appointed by the peons for that purpose, and handed over the fees that same evening to a shroff who has been authorised by the peons to receive them. The shroff would be called and would be made over the money he received either to the first prisoner or to a sepoy who was sent by him to get it. As to the monies levied in the private markets, the system was not precisely the same. In them the sepoys themselves generally levied the fees, though it was sometimes done through the agency of other persons. Evidence would be given especially against the first prisoner, regarding one of these private markets in which the fees became so obnoxious to the squatters that they actually began to leave the market, and the overseer of the market changed with Jemadar Ali that he should receive Rs. 15-a month, and that the peon on duty should receive Rs. 15 a month, and the squatters should remain unmolested. This system had since been carried out till the late arrests were made. This was the evidence he intended to call. Mr. Higgins to give formal evidence regarding the peons and their duties.

Patrick Charles Higgins sworn: I was lately superintendent of all the markets in Bombay. I was suspended on the 15th instant, by the Municipal Commissioner, and reinstated on the 19th instant. I generally live at the Crawford market. I know all the prisoners. They were all on the market establishment. No 1 prisoner is Head overseer in the market establishment. It was his duty to visit all the markets daily, to see that the peons and labourers were at their posts at proper hours in the morning, and to report absentees to me and to generally supervise the markets under my orders. His pay was 40 Rupees a month. Prisoner No. 2 was Assistant Overseer in the Bombay establishment, his pay was Rs. 20 per mensem and his duties were general supervision of the group of Crawford markets in the Esplanade. It was also part of his special truly to examine meat in the beef market as it was being unloaded. No. 3 is a public market peon; No. 4 is also a public market peon. Nos. 5, 6, 8, 9 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 28 are all public market peons. No. 7 is a private market peon. Nos. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 22, 24, 25, 26, and 27 are private market peons. No. 15 has been employed for three months, and No. 24, Cassum Mulick had only been employed three days in the market, when he was arrested. He was about twelve months ago in employ on the market establishment. He had been employed for several years before that. He was in employ in the private market establishments. The duties of the peons were generally to supervise the cleaning of the markets and to seize and report to me if any bad meat, fish and other articles of food were exposed for sale. All the prisoners in the public markets were shifted every month monthly excepting in the Fort market. One of the peons on duty there was not changed, and at the public markets when the quarterly collections fell due, the peons on duty were not changed until the whole of the collections were gathered in, and they were not changed until the next month. Prisoner No. 8 was the peon who lately remained at the Fort market. Before him No. 13. The public and private market peons were never interchanged. Each of the public market peons would in course of his duty attend in turn at each of the public markets. About 3 to 4 months each peon would go the round of the public markets. It would take about 15 months for the private peons. The meat used to arrive by train from Bandora at the Carnac Bunder generally at about 2 or half past 3 o'clock. Two peons used to attend daily to see the meat on its arrival. One of the peons was from the Crawford Market, the other used to attend generally from the grain market in Dunkerry Jose street. The duties of these two peons was to examine all the mutton unloaded from the waggons, and if they found any unfit for food or unmarketable, they were to place it in a basket and keep it until I came, if I did not come, they would have to bring it to me at the Crawford Market that same morning between 7 and 8 o'clock. Each of the peons with the exception of Nos. 13, 8 and 4 would got a turn at the Bunder. No 13 collected the price current, No. 18 attended the Municipal Commissioner's Office with me daily, and No. 4 was in general rounds, and used to attend all the markets. The stall-rents in the public markets were collected quarterly, in advance, commencing in January. The fees for the squatters were collected daily per basket. By squatters, I mean those who had no numbered stall, but simply sat anywhere and sold. Fish was one anna a basket, and vegetable and flowers in the Fort Market 2 pice per basket. The squatters' fees were collected by the peon on duty in the market. The stall rents were collected by me, assisted by the first prisoner. If any portion of a quarter was due, they were either collected by me or the first prisoner by my orders. If the collections were wanted in a hurry by the Controller, I made the collections of one market, and prisoner No. 1 used to collect the others.

The witness was not cross-examined by any of the counsel for the defence.

Cross-examined by Mr. Judge—Reports were made to me occasionally by the peons of bad meat. Prisoner No. 2 used to report to me about bad food. On such occasions I always ordered him to produce it, and it was always brought. Sometimes the food was bad and sometimes it was doubtful. In making that report to me I considered he did his duty.

Cross-examined by Mr. Starling—The peons used to report to me directly and make their reports. There is a note kept of the quantity of all meat condemned by the Health officer and of all cases brought before the Magistrate. Excepting in cases brought before the Magistrate I never kept the names of informants. In some cases meat was destroyed and not brought before the Magistrate. In these cases no record was kept of the name of the peon making the report.

Re-examined by Mr. Crawford—I have occasionally

The Commissioner said he had for the present placed Mr. Luck in charge of the gardens; and he (Mr. Pedder) intended to keep the gardens as much as possible under his personal supervision.

A recommendation of the Municipal Commissioner that the tender of the *Times of India* Office for the printing work of the Municipality be accepted, was brought before the Council.

The Chairman said it was a matter which affected private interests, and therefore asked the Reporters of the Press to withdraw.

The Commissioner's recommendation was adopted.

The Council then separated.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the weekly meeting of the Town Council held on Tuesday last, there were present Charles Currey, Esq., chairman; Dr. Hewlett, Dr. Cook, the Hon'ble Rao Sahib V. N. Mandlik, the Hon'ble Mahomed Ally Rogay, Dossabhoy Framjee, Esq., Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., Raghunath Narayen Khote, Esq., and Shantaram Narayen, Esq. W. G. Pedder, Esq., Municipal Commissioner, was also present.

The Chairman said the first business was a memo from the Municipal Commissioner forwarding papers on the subject of supplying water to charitable institutions through meters only, but at reduced rates.

An application was made to the Commissioner in October last by Bai Mancore to allow the Vehar water pipe to be replaced in Hurgovin Dessi's cart near Portuguese Church, and supply the water at a nominal rate for charitable purposes. The cartis a large place given by a Hindoo to his caste-people for use on occasions of feasts, marriages, &c. A Vehar water connection was allowed at a nominal rate, five rupees a year, until a complaint was made to the effect that the owner levied a fee for the use of Vehar water on the occasion of each feast. The complaint proved on enquiry to be well founded, and the connection was cut off.

The Municipal Commissioner said he did not think that Vehar water ought to be given to such places at a nominal rate at all; although it might be allowed to hospitals, public dhurumsallas, and other really charitable institutions.

The Hon. Rao Saheb did not think this was a charitable institution. He thought that to all temples and proved public dhurmsalls, water might be allowed free, but in cases like that of the cart, it ought to be paid for.

The Chairman said he did not think the cart was a charitable institution. Last year the question of supplying water at nominal rates to charitable institutions was deferred for further consideration, and nothing had yet been decided upon as to the general question.

The Commissioner said the cart is a place where people go for feasts, and to take an "airing" as at a similar place in Mahaluxmee; and he thought they ought to be charged for the water supplied to them.

The Hon. Rao Sahib did not think the buildings at Mahaluxmee were public, for the public had no more right of admittance there than they had to any private residence. Those buildings were, when required, mortgaged, sold, and dealt with like any private property; and most of them, as far as he could see, were purely private buildings.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee said that, in those waddees or carts, feasts were given by wealthy people, and if they defrayed the expenses of the feasts, he did not see why they should not pay for the water also.

The Council resolved that the papers be referred to the Municipal Commissioner for further enquiry into the general question of supplying free water to charitable institutions.

The next business was a letter of the 16th inst. from Mr. Shantaram Narayen, giving notice of his intention to move that the papers in connection with the proposed establishment of a pension fund or retiring fund for servants of the Municipality be laid before the Town Council.

Mr. Shantaram said he did not wish to make any proposition, and thought that the papers might be referred to the Commissioner.

The Commissioner—The best course would be to hand over the papers to me.

The Chairman thought that, when the Commissioner had gone through the papers, and when the subject came on for discussion, the leading points might be embodied in six distinct resolutions for consideration by the Council, and amendments might be brought forward, and that in this way they should be able to get at the sense of the Council. Mr. Shantaram, in communication with himself, might prepare the resolutions on the six leading points for discussion.

The Council resolved that the papers be handed over to the Municipal Commissioner for his perusal prior to the question being taken up by the Town Council.

The next subject was an application to a transfer of

INDIAN NEWS.

[illegible]EMENT PRINTING OFFICE.—We [illegible]ersons in the employ of the [illegible]suddenly sent in their [illegible] Superintendent. An [illegible] the compositors [illegible]ment, and these [illegible]ent to cast [illegible]ge they [illegible]ased [illegible] Mr. J. P. Garrett [illegible] at their [illegible] [illegible] reported [illegible] [illegible] gives [illegible] peaceful [illegible] progress without [illegible] pleased to hear of the [illegible] [illegible] treated [illegible] [illegible] are to create much [illegible] establishments.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

THE PROBABLE VALUE OF COTTON.

THE *Daily News* publishes an [illegible] cation on the probable value of cotton. [illegible] however, with an appreciation of doubt as to the correspondent makes sufficient allowance for the fact that consumption has been nearly stationary for the last four years, and that an increase of [illegible] ought now in any case to be looked for, while a rise in price would stimulate that consumption still further. With this exception the memorandum appears to discuss in an exhaustive manner all the [illegible] question:—

Although the American cotton [illegible] nally on September 1, the practical [illegible] season cannot be said to have fairly [illegible] and a new season for Surat cotton will [illegible] month. Two years ago the American season [illegible] about 10d. per lb for "middling," and that [illegible] closed at 9d. The last season began at 9d., and was concluded at 8d. It is therefore evident that the former prices were too high, and as the adjustment of a lower level of prices has entailed heavy losses on the cotton trade, the repetition of which during a third season might prove to be a serious calamity, great care should be taken to avoid rash conclusions and to arrive at proximately safe data. At present the general opinion seems to be that last year's heavy American and East Indian cotton crops being *apparently* consumed, and an American cotton crop of over 4,000,000 bales not appearing probable, present prices of about 8d. per lb. for "middling" are "safe," and an important advance might occur should the American crop not reach 4,000,000 bales. Influenced by these ideas, spinners have bought somewhat beyond their requirements, and considerable transactions have been entered into on speculation. In Manchester contracts have been made for goods for shipment to the eastern markets in the face of discouraging advices from these, but in anticipation of a coming rise.

If we earnestly consider the premises on which these hopeful anticipations are based, and examine whether the real position of cotton is what it appears, the first question that meets us is: Is it a fact that last season's heavy cotton crops are quite consumed? The American cotton crop was 241,000 bales larger than the previous one, and the shipments of Surat cotton from Bombay to Europe amounted, from 1st January to 1st September, to 289,000 bales more than last year. The stocks at the European and American cotton ports show but a trifling increase, and therefore it is assumed the cotton has been used. 130,000 bales more than the previous season have apparently been consumed in North America. In reality 85,000 bales have, however, been added to stock by American spinners, and 45,000 bales is, therefore, the amount of actual increase in the American consumption, and the result of this increased production of cotton goods is that the supply exceeds the demand, and short time is found necessary in the New England mills. The consumption of cotton in America during last season appears, therefore, about 100,000 bales larger than the real consumption is. In England the consumption of cotton is about the same as last year; some think it may have declined a trifle, certain it is that it has not increased. It is surprising, therefore,

his famous essay "Of Coaches" with Lucullus, and ends it with Atalanta. But he is not more discursive than Mr. Ruskin, who ranges in a few pages of *Fors Clavigera* from Croydon to Assisi, and from his aunt at Perth to Ariadne in Naxos. Yet comparing Mr. Ruskin with Montaigne would at first sight appear like drawing a parallel between Socrates and the author of the maxim about men who have brains and no money. Mr. Ruskin has, however, in an imminent degree one of Montaigne's most prominent characteristics. He can interest a wide circle of readers in mere personal details. He can write long passages with no very apparent drift, yet be sure to be read to the end. He carries you back and forward in time, and up and down on the earth, or his will. Almost everybody disagrees with him. It matters little to him, though he sometimes refers to the fact with regret. He is, in one sense, as egotistical or self-satisfied as Montaigne. Mr. Ruskin uses himself, his peculiarities, his tastes, his misfortunes, his disappointments, his pleasures, his recollections, as the one never-failing source of illustration for whatever subject he may discuss. In this he has caught to a nicety the manner of the French essayist, and we have no fault to find with him for it. Mr. Ruskin is an interesting person, and sooner or later what he does will have to be recorded with care, and will form a subject for the writers of important books. It is well, therefore, that he gives us fragments of autobiography in his lifetime. Would that Mr. Mill had done the same! But Montaigne apart from his essays was nobody. He cannot have felt in his lifetime that the accounthe gives of himself would ever be very interesting to any one except as illustrating the matter in hand. With Mr. Ruskin it is different. He is already a man of sufficient mark to make it a subject of considerable interest to a large circle to know whether he takes sugar in his tea or likes cats. He must be quite aware of this. We cannot tell whether *Fors Clavigera* has a wide circulation, and is a great success, commercially; indeed, we more than suspect, and Mr. Ruskin all but tells us, that it is not. But it has a circulation, and a certain number of people take it and read it with avidity. Mr. Ruskin perhaps feels like the curate whose congregation on a wet Sunday amounted to two people, and who gave them his best sermon, feeling they were entitled to it for their zeal in braving the rain. But Mr. Ruskin's audience crave for personal knowledge of the object of their admiration. They wish to know all about his birth, parentage, and education. They desire information as to his fortune, and like to hear how his money is invested. They would pry into the origin of his family and inquire after his maternal grandfather. And the supply equals the demand. Mr. Ruskin is indulgent. He gives them, to use his own words, so much of autobiography as it seems to him desirable to write. *Fors Clavigera* is the acknowledged channel by which the appetite he has created is to be appeased; and we need make no apology for venturing to recall what he has so far made known, and for endeavouring to place these autobiographical notes in a chronological and regular order. They are scattered through the forty-six numbers which up to the present time have been published. They occur *apropos* of art, science, history, religion, and political economy. They are not dragged in, but seem to come naturally and as if by virtue of a fixed law. When at Christmas he laments the excessive infant mortality of our large towns, and quotes newspaper statistic to show the effects of employing women in factories, he incidentally informs us that his mother soothed his youthful slumbers with "Hus-a-bye, baby, upon the tree top;" and he adds a memory of the dawning intelligence which objected to a defective rhyme in the first two lines. So, too, when in August he copied a part of a fresco by Simon Memmi in the Duomo of Florence, he took occasion, as he described the King, the Pope, and the Emperor, to tell us that his maternal grandmother's inn bore the sign of the "Old King's Head." Again, in a lecturing squires that he informs us that his mother was a sailor's daughter, and his aunt a baker's wife. A year ago, writing of Sir Walter Scott's early training, he told us how he himself was taught to read; and a month ago, he described the pleasure he derived from lingering in his aunt's bakehouse, and said he was reminded of it by the Sacristan's cell at Assisi. Mr. Ruskin talks constantly of himself, yet he is not selfish. His egotism is like the innocent egotism of a child which always supposes the whole world to be concerned in the sad story of a bruised elbow or a broken toy. We must all sympathize with the inevitable "least shade of shyness" which increasing prosperity drew between Hunter Street, Brunswick Square, and Herne Hill, Denmark Street, Bruswick Square, and Herne Hill, Denmark Street, Bloomsbury; and we cannot but rejoice when the family goes again to visit the homely aunt, to walk "on Duppas Hill and on the heather of Addington."

Mr. Ruskin's father, he tells us in the tenth number of *Fors*, began business as a wine merchant with no capital and a considerable amount of debt bequeathed by his grandfather. He paid his debts and made money, and his son has written on the granite slab over his grave that he was an "entirely honest merchant." There is a charming passage about his travels through England with his father, the books he used to read, the pictures he used to see, and how early he discovered the political truth that it was better to live in a small house and have Warwick Castle to be astonished at than to live in Warwick Castle and have nothing to be astonished at. Indeed, he goes further in this connexion, for he adds that it is obliged to refuse many kind invitations to America because he could not, even for a couple of months, live in a country so miserable as to possess no castles. In his twenty-fourth letter we have an account of his surname. He does not like the look of it, he says, because, as he apprehends, it is only short for "Rough Skin" in the sense of "Pigskin;" and he cannot find historical mention of any other form of the name, except in a place to which he has had the reference, as that of the leathern dress of four, Red-skin and Blue-skin, and he forgets the skins of the other two, who performed in a religious play of the fourteenth century. This derivation can hardly be taken seriously, but Mr. Ruskin gives no indication in the context of any intention of joking. If there is any doubt that Ruskin means "little Russ," or Russian, it may be derived from a diminutive of Ralph, innumerable forms of which exist. Mr. Ruskin's father had a taste for art, and as to his other relations, we read that, besides the baker's wife of whom we have spoken, he had an aunt married to a tanner, and that there used to be a greengrocer of his name in a small shop near the Crystal Palace. His maternal grandfather went to sea at Yarmouth, and was killed when two-and-thirty years of age "by trying to ride instead of walk into Croydon; he got his leg crushed by the coach against the wall, and died of the hurt's mortifying." He was engaged, as Mr. Ruskin believes, in the herring trade, but we are not told his name. He appears to have entertained the prevalent notions of his day as to matters of family discipline, for though he scolded his two daughters when he was at home, he was not forgive any tendency to equivocation, and the future Mrs. Ruskin, having once told him a lie, was whipped with a bundle of new broom twigs; but we have the satisfaction of knowing that it did not hurt her, though she *thought* a good deal of it. There is also an aunt of whom he tells, in Letter X., that she lived in the town of Perth, gave him cold mutton on Sundays, but had a garden full of gooseberry bushes. What this last particular implies can only be known to those fortunate persons who have tasted gooseberries where they grow in perfection. If nightingales are only to be heard south of the Trent, gooseberries can only be eaten north of it. He adds:—"My mother, indeed, never went so far as my aunt, nor carried her religion down to the ninth or glacial circle of Holiness, by giving me cold dinner, and to this day I am apt to over-eat myself with Yorkshire pudding, in remembrance of the consolation it used to afford me at one o'clock. Good Friday also was partly 'intermeddled,' as Chaucer would call it, with light and shade, because there were hot-cross buns at breakfast, though we had to go to church afterwards." Mr. Ruskin's recollections of Sunday do not appear to be of a pleasing character. He asserts that he lost the pleasure of three-sevenths of his life because of Sunday, that he always had a way of looking forward to things, and that a lurid shade was cast over the whole of Friday and Saturday by the horrible sense that Sunday was coming and inevitable.

He very early made up his mind on certain metaphysical questions. Before he was ten years old he had settled for himself responsibility and free will by jumping up and down on an awkward turn of the kitchen-fender, and considering whether it was likely that God knew whether he should jump only three or the whole four at a time. Having settled it in his mind that God knew quite well, though he did not, which he should do, and also whether he should fall or not in the course of the performance—though he was altogether responsible for taking care not to fall—he never troubled his head more on the matter. In another place he gives some description of what he calls strong associative fancy about words. When he was a child the word "crocodile" always seemed to him very terrific, and he would even hastily in any book turn a leaf in which it was printed with a capital C. He complains that no one told him that crocodile only meant "a creature that is afraid of crocuses," but he intends to buy in Paris an artificial crocodile, and to show it to the first lizard he meets in Italy, to see what it thinks of it.

With regard to money matters Mr. Ruskin is most explicit. He had, when he wrote Letter XVIII., fifteen thousand pounds in Bank Stock, for which he got seven per cent.; but this particular source of income seems to cause him some uneasiness, as he feels sure it represents usury, and the Directors never ask his advice as to their investments, or solicit his superintendence of their affairs. Mr. Ruskin in the Bank parlour is a frightful vision, although he seems able to manage his house property at Greenwich on intelligible principles, and complains just like anybody else at the lawyer's delays in selling some houses. As to his disposal of his income he is equally open. He not only speaks of his seven thousand a year, but tells what he would like to do with it. We really feel a certain hesitation when we come to these pages. He complains that the Americans will not sell him a black girl, and mentions his wish to buy a white one with a title. No doubt he can obtain many if he goes the right way about it; but he seems to think he has not money enough left after he has fulfilled charitable obligations, and "white girls," he reflects, "come dear, even when one buys them only like coals for fuel." He regrets that he did not live in the days of Joan of Arc, as he would have been willing to give more than ten thousand pounds for her, and would not have burnt her. Many other traits of character he gives us in these notes as to his disposal of money, and on the whole we can say little in disapproval, except of one passage, which is certainly demoralizing according to our modern lights. He dare not, he says, give a penny to a beggar unless he is sure no clergyman is in sight.

We have no intention of sneering at *Fors Clavigera*, but it is impossible to judge of Mr. Ruskin on ordinary grounds of criticism, literary or moral. He takes up a position wholly outside the pale of everyday thought. Much of what he says is interesting only because he says it. Many of the anecdotes are important only as betraying the bent of his mind. Whole pages are occupied with disquisitions which have no bearing on any question but that of Mr. Ruskin's standing as an English writer. On the other hand, there are passages full of poetry, of philo[illegible] gems, and of art, passages such as [illegible] living author could compose, eloquent and full [illegible]aning, stirring men up to exertion, raising [illegible] above sordid considerations, heightening their hopes [illegible]nd guiding their aspirations. Then, suddenly, [illegible] remark so exceedingly trivial, or some piece of [illegible]ical or social economy so exceedingly visionary, that the whole of what goes with it is marred and tainted. It is often difficult, and sometimes impossible, to [illegible]ehy discordant notes are introduced into the [illegible]. It is not easy to say what purpose is served [illegible]ording that Mr. Ruskin likes to have two servants [illegible] him when he travels, that he is fond of a dish [illegible] that he eats strawberries and cream with [illegible] that he once learnt twenty-six chapters of the [illegible], and that he contemplates the use of a hair shirt with disfavour. Many people who admire or wonder at his writings will like to know that Mr. Ruskin is fifty-five years of age, that he eats his breakfast sullenly when correcting final proof sheets, and is not able to correct them at all with[illegible] in hearing of a steam whistle or within sight of a rainbow. But it is a question how far he is right in gratifying this kind of curiosity. He ministers to a depraved taste in doing so. People are self-conscious enough, and meddling enough at the present day, without encouragement from one who assumes to teach everybody. He tells us that he has endeavoured in vain to read a sensational novel on strikes; that when an old woman sold oranges at three a penny he says he is to find a penny a piece; that gas makes his head ache, a peculiarity which he shares with all Londoners, we suspect; he declares himself to be mis-understood, which we do not doubt; to be ill-tempered; to have few early friends remaining; to be disinterested and unappreciated. His servants make him enormous fires on warm days, and he is unable to persuade his cook to concoct the famous goose pie after the old recipe, "written purely from practice and dedicated to the Hon. Lady Elizabeth Warburton," in 1791; one day she wants a new oven, another day she has conscientious scruples as to the extravagance of the pie, and a third she does not feel well enough to undertake it at all. So much the better for Mr. Ruskin's digestion, as any one will agree who reads the prescription given in the twenty-fifth number of *Fors*. Mr. Ruskin is also greatly exercised because Messrs. Howell and James sent him circulars about silks which they have to sell at an alarming sacrifice; because penny cookery-books come to him by post, and, above all, because an old friend asks him to read a lett[illegible] every morning in what he calls a Sausagebook. In the eleventh letter he gives a full account of his residence at Denmark Hill, including a statement of the rent he paid, the number of men he employed, the shrubs he grew, and of the azaleas he presented to young ladies. He tells his readers several things about his character too, some of which they could hardly have guessed; but one such note deserves, from its wholly unexpected nature, particular observation. In the number of *Fors Clavigera* which opened the present year we read that Mr Ruskin considers himself a very different person from what most people, even of his friends and admirers, would suppose. His great difficulty—these are his own words—of late, whether in lecturing or in writing, is in the intensely practical and matter-of-fact character of his own mind, as opposed to the loquacious and speculative disposition, not only of the British public, but of all his former friends.—*Saturday Review.*

THE ORIGIN OF DISEASES.

For many year, in fact since it was understood by men of sciences that the changes which we call "fermentation" were due to the growth of very lowly organized fungi in the fermenting liquids, medical men and physiologists have had the notion that certain diseases, those of the zymotic class, as they have been termed, such as scarlet and typhoid fever and smallpox, may be due also to the growth and activity within the blood and tissues of the human body of lowly organized fungi. Many times individuals have fancied that they really had found the fungus belonging to a particular disease. Thus it was with the so-called cholera-fungus, and again with other contagious diseases. More recently it has become a demonstrated scientific fact, that all putrefaction is due to the life of minute organisms which swarm in the putrefying material These are the organisms known as Bacteria; and it has been shown that there are a series of varieties of putrefaction, each of which has its special and appropriate Bacterium as the cause, and that in the absence of Bacteria or allied organisms, putrescible substances remain perfectly sweet. Thus in some putrefactions one kind of smell and corresponding foetid chemical compounds are produced, in other putrefactions other such foetid substances of a distinct kind. Moreover in some cases the special kind of Bacterium at work produces a vivid colouring matter, red, or green or blue, according to the species. Now these discoveries have helped on considerably the acceptance of the theory that many diseases are due to the presence in the human body of minute organisms. Just as there are colour-producing and smell-producing Bacteria, so there are disease-producing Bacteria, that is to say, Bacteria, the effect of whose life and multiplication in the blood and other fluids of the tissues is to produce poisonous chemical conditions in those fluids. There are certain diseases in which Bacteria have been detected in great quantity in the blood, and to which we are justified theoretically in attributing the disease. In the lower animals, amongst silkworms and other very humble creatures, such diseases have been very clearly traced to the presence of enormous numbers of excessively minute and simple corpuscles, which are of a similar nature to that of the minute fungus-like organisms known as Bacteria. In man, there is no doubt that the terribly fatal disease, known as malignant pustule, is accompanied by, and probably caused by enormous numbers of a minute Bacterium. This fact has been established within the last two or three years, and lately the [illegible] pyæmia—the putrefaction of the blood which follows suppuration of wounds—is equally connected with the presence of swarms of Bacteria in the blood. Again, the swiftly fatal and little-known pyæmic condition which so recently took from us a most able physician, Dr. Anstie, was in all probability one of these disease-germ diseases. Now these facts stand upon much surer and more numerous observations than any of the "fungoid theories" of disease which have before engaged the attention of medical men. We are really beginning to see light in the matter, and the important of all, and claiming really the very closest attention at this moment, are the recently published discoveries of Prof. Klein, of the Brown Institution in London, an observer whose character for accuracy and acuteness is so well known, that his statements may be accepted with full reliance. Dr. Klein has shown, and can still show by means of his prepared microscopic sections, that in the small pox of the sheep the lymphatic vessels in the loose tissue beneath the skin and elsewhere are occupied by the branching filaments of the vaccine fungus, and that the pustules which form on the surface these filaments give rise to minute rounded spores, and it is these spores which have been seen by other observers and recognized as special "corpuscles" of the diseases small pox and vaccinia. Dr. Klein's account of this organism is published by the Royal Society. Further, Dr. Klein has extended his researches to other zymotic diseases, and has published this month his results as to typhoid fever. He has made the most careful microscopic study of the intestines, which become ulcerated, and are the chief seat of mischief in typhoid. Dr. Klein finds that minute round yellowish-green coloured organisms are present in immense quantities both in the tissues of the intestinal wall and in the villi on the surface. At present Dr. Klein has not published figures of either of these organisms—the fungus of small pox or the micrococci of typhoid—but we may have sufficient confidence in his accuracy as an observer and his entire freedom from theoretical prepossession to accept the result of these researches as definitely establishing the parasitic origin of some, at any rate, of the zymotic diseases.—*Athenæum.*

SPAIN.

It is impossible to calculate with any reasonable confidence the balance of probabilities in Spain, English newspaper Correspondents in foreign countries are almost always both honest and intelligent, but they can only report what they hear from informants who are often inaccurate and sometimes mendacious. The rumour of the plot against Don Carlos now seems to have been unfounded, and although it is highly probable that a part of the population of the Northern provinces is becoming tired of the war, there is no reason to believe that any conspiracy against the Pretender has been formed. The civil war in the last generation ended with the treasonable surrender of Maroto in the Convention of Vergara. History seldom exactly repeats itself after so short an interval. The appointment of several Italian princes of the House of Bourbon to commissions in the Legitimist army indicates, although it may be otherwise unimportant, an expectation that the war will continue. Don Carlos himself has hitherto displayed no military ability, but it is impossible to deny that the claimant of a throne is in his proper place when he is even nominally at the head of his army. It now seems probable that the Carlists will be able to maintain their positions during the winter; and it is impossible to foresee the changes of circumstances which may occur in the course of a few months. The Government of Madrid has hitherto been unable to provide sufficient reinforcements for the army, and its finances will scarcely be re-established by the aid of the projected German loan. Berlin capitalists are not, as a rule, venturous or speculative; and any sympathy which may be felt for the cause of the Madrid Government at will scarcely assume the form of pecuniary contributions. At present the civil war threatens more than at any previous time to become chronic; and perhaps Don Carlos may be the most efficient supporter of the power of Serrano. As long as the war continues it will be necessary to retain a soldier at the head of the Government; and the contempt and hatred which the Republicans have fully earned will not subside during the continuance of the struggle for which they are principally responsible. If the son of Queen Isabella had attained full age, he would perhaps be preferred by the chiefs of the army to one of themselves as titular Chief of the State. For the present Serrano has no competitor to fear, and Segasta relieves him of the details of administration. Unlike Marshal MacMahon, whose position is in other respects similar to his own, the President of the Government in Spain is not troubled with the management of Parliamentary parties. The French Assembly has, in spite of external attacks and of divisions within its own body, steadily maintained for nearly four years the supremacy of the Legislature over the Executive authority; but in Spain successive Cortes have been at the disposal of any Minister by whom they were summoned. Whatever may be the true policy of the Spanish Government, there is at least nothing to be gained by a new appeal to the ridiculous decision of universal suffrage. If Don Carlos were, in defiance of probability, to succeed in his enterprise, he would find the way to the establishment of absolute monarchy smoothed by the utter failure of representative government. The only Parliamentary quality to be found in Spain is copious eloquence unaccompanied by any portion of statesmanlike wisdom. At present generals are more in demand

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £8,300,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS,

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.

Terms for other Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.

14, Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 "
EXCHANGES.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of th Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 17th October 1873.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL £1,000,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negociable in the principal Places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

Bombay, February, 1874.

FOR SALE.

NANA SAHIB! NANA SAHIB!! NANA SAHIB!!!
FOR SALE, at JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR, Photograph of Nana Sahib.
Price 1 Rupee per Copy.
JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

FOR SALE,
INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
PRICE—ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs Thacker, Vining & Co.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,
THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING
For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 31st August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.
BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged with Cutters for making Grooves or Saw-cuts. Price Rs. 175, including a set of Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK,
PRINTER'S VARNISH.
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.
Apply at the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

FRENCH MEDICINES,
PREPARED BY
GRIMAULT & CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.
OF all the MEDICINES offered to the PUBLIC for many years past, none have met with such favourable reception, or been so generally approved by the Medical Profession, as those prepared by Messrs. Grimault and Co.
The medical laboratories of Messrs. Grimault et Neuilly-sur Marne, are managed by Dr. Lecomte, Professor in the Faculty of Medicine, Pharmacist of the Hospitals of Paris, and formerly Professor of Pharmacy and Galenic Physiology at the College of France, and Galenic Professor of Physiology at the establishment. To be found in no other

NURSING PREGNANCY EXHAUSTION.
DUSART'S
LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME
PREPARATION.
The preparations having Lactophosphate of Lime at their base, known as DUSART'S WINE, SYRUP are prime order reconstituents.
They promote the formation and the nutrition of tissues, render muscles more powerful, and aid the formation of the infant during pregnancy.
They stimulate energetically the appetite, agree with feeble persons, convalescents, old people, and especially with children to counteract the invasion of rickets.

LERAS'
LIQUID-PHOSPHATE-OF-IRON.
It contains the constitutive elements of the bones and of the blood, and is the most rational of all chalybeates. It may be prescribed for the most delicate and young females whose development has been retarded; for women suffering from stomach complaints, anæmia; for pale and sickly children deprived of appetite; and as its principal action is to restore to impoverished blood the iron in which it is deficient, and to the bones the phosphate that forms their base, it is recommended for debilitated persons whether their debility proceeds from disease or from any other cause. Its use is always attended with surprising results.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
SYRUP-OF-HYPOPHOSPHITE-OF-LIME.
An excellent remedy for all affections of the chest; it relieves coughs, effectually prevents nocturnal perspiration, and restores the patient's strength. This syrup is the only one which, ever since 1857, has invariably been attended with satisfactory results—a fact due to the purity of the hypophosphite employed. Be sure to observe that it bears the signature Grimault and Co. on bottles of an oval shape, the Syrup being always of a rose colour.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
MATICO,
INJECTION AND CAPSULES.
Composed of the essence extracted from the plant so called, they have been constantly employed with the most brilliant success in a certain class of contagious diseases.
They combine extraordinary efficacy with the advantage of never causing nausea, eructations, or pains in the stomach, as do the gelatinous capsules which contain Balsam of Copahu in a liquid state; or the astringent mixtures that result from the use of injections having a metallic basis.

ASTHMA. ASTHMA.
GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
INDIAN-CIGARETTES-OF-CANNABIS-INDICA.
All the means hitherto employed to relieve Asthma have been only palliatives in varied forms, based on belladonna, stramonium, nicotiana, or opium. Recent experiments made in the Paris Hospitals have proved that our Cigarettes made of the extract of Indian Hemp possess remarkable virtues against this complaint, as well as against nervous coughs, chronic laryngitis, hoarseness, loss of voice, facial neuralgia, and insomnia.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
GUARANA.
A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantly the most violent sick headache. It is the most valuable remedy against diarrhœa, dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of the stomach or bowels. This powder is indispensable for all families, and far more efficacious han opium or sub-nitrate of bismuth.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
SYRUP AND WINE OF PERUVIAN BARK AND IRON.
This medicine presents, in an agreeable form, the active principles of Peruvian Bark, the best of tonics, combined with iron, one of the principal bases of the Bl od.
It rapidly removes the distressing stomach complaints, caused by anæmia, weaknesses, and other complaints to which ladies are liable, and is also excelle t for pale, lymphatic and scrofulous children. Lastly, it excites the appetite, promotes digestion, and is extremely ben-ficial to all persons whose blood has been impoverished by illness or long and difficult convalescences.

AGENTS:
BATHGATE & Co ..... Calcutta
CORFIELD & Co ..... Do.
BARRIE & Co. ..... Madras
TREACHER & Co. ..... Bombay.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.
J. J. CORDES & Co.,
The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Crown" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now mad and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is al o placed a card bearing their name and address.
Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.
DOG WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND

INSURANCES.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
INSURANCES effected upon Merchandize, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established in London and Calcutta 1834.
confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 56
Subscribed Capital ..... £ 500,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 50,000
Invested Capital, accumulated assets .....Rs. 9,57,000
Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.
LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq. — Andrew Hay, Esq.
John Macfarlane, Esq. — and
Frank Jefferson, Esq. — F. A. Owen, Esq.
AGENTS—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. H. Cook.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.
After the operation of upwards of 39 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.
Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.
The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.
The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1872, was 19,910, assuring £9,717,589-15-11
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,992,449-12-0
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 31st December 1872 were... ... £967,709- 3- 5
Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.
A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 14th May 1873.
So that the Annual Premium required on a Policy insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ... Rs. 339- 9- 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... ... ,, 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium....Rs. 240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate....Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... ,, 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium....Rs. 123. 0 0
No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than those to its Assured.
The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.
SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.
1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.
2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.
3rd. Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.
4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.
5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.
6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiners, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurance for a short term under Rs. 5,000, when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.
7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.
8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, when Entered, from the Sum Assured, claimed upon Death.
9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.
10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.
11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.
12th.—Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be given in Duplicate, and a copy may be transmitted for registration in the Chief Office in London.
FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY,
FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.
TRUSTEES.
SIR THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Bart.
CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.
CHAIRMAN.
BERNARD HALL, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
R. W. KELLEY, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER.
THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.
In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed.
Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of the best Class Offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favorable terms than hitherto.
Property in all parts of the World insured upon favourable terms.
Settlements made with the utmost despatch.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
This office offers considerable inducement to intending insurers. The careful selection of Lives secures large Bonuses, which the following figures show:—

New Business, First Quinquennium	£ 716,388	
Ditto Second ditto	£1,412,466	
Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by		

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR NOVEMBER, 1874.
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS,
With a New Coloured Map.
CONTAINING, besides the other usual information; the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.
The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.
CONTENTS.
Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extensi n Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Rajpootana State Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways:—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind ection.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub;
Route to Simla.
Route to Landeur.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.
May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following
AGENTS:—
Bombay.....Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co. Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad.....Kellner & Co.
Alexandria.....D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore .....Spectator".
Bombay .....Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Calcutta .....Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo) "Ceylon Observer" Office.
Egutpoora .....Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee.....Sindian" Press.
London .....G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras .....Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran.....Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund ....." Observer" Office.
Poona .....Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.
DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by AS. ROBKE, 67, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the World by most Chemists, and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
L